

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

Vol II No 101

23 May 1979

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BUCHAREST COMMENTS ON FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

ID292028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 20 May 79 ID

[Text] Bucharest, 20/5/1979, AGERPRES--A remarkable event of the week...This is how SCIENTEIA of May 20 characterizes the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty participating states. As the communique released highlights, during the exchange of opinions on the occasion, it was assessed that the developments confirmed the importance of the conclusions and proposals contained in the declaration adopted at the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in November 1978. Likewise, the [word indistinct] developments, the tasks of consolidating peace and security in Europe and in the world require new tangible measures. In this respect, SCIENTEIA writes, the translation into life of the proposal concerning the conclusion by the states signatory to the Helsinki Final Act of a treaty of not using first, one against another, either nuclear or conventional weapons could contribute considerably to the observance and strengthening, in international relations, of the principle of non-recourse to threat or use of force--a primordial demand of a genuine security in Europe and all over the world. Proposals and measures, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, were made which could help confidence-building, the lessening of military confrontations and the subsequent reduction of armaments on the continent. In view of examining such proposals [few words indistinct] others aiming at the same goal which the participating states seem to be desirous to consider, a proposal was made regarding the convening, still in 1979, of a political conference, to be attended by all the European states, by the USA and Canada, devoted to military detente. Stress was laid again on the importance of the Madrid meeting due in 1980 which has to be thoroughly prepared.

Considering that security of states can be achieved not by intensifying but by halting the arms race, the states represented at the Budapest meeting declared for greater efforts towards the adoption of concrete, effective measures for reducing military expenditure and armaments, both nuclear and conventional, for advancing on the goal of general disarmament.

Undoubtedly, the translation into life of such proposals--the quoted newspaper writes--would contribute to the consolidation of detente, corresponding to the aspirations after peace and understanding among peoples everywhere. In this context, the assessment can be made that the new Soviet-U.S. accord regarding strategic arm limitation is a constructive step ahead which emphasizes still more the need for all states and peoples to strengthen their efforts towards attaining the fundamental target--the total liquidation of nuclear weapons, the achievement of disarmament as the main guarantee of a lasting peace.

REPORTAGE ON SHIELD-79 ADDRESSES AT DUNAUJVAROS RALLY

Kulikov's Speech

AU221408 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 May 79 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces, at a 19 May Dunaujvaros mass rally marking the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact forces' Shield '79 maneuvers in Hungary: "Marshal Kulikov's speech"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces, was the next to address the mass rally. Commissioned by the allied countries' ministers of defense and on behalf of the participants in the exercise, he thanked the MSZMP Central Committee, MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar, the government and the Hungarian people as a whole for the hospitality, attention and care accorded to the friendly countries' soldiers during the exercise.

He noted that the exercise was the friendly armies' demonstration of the fact that the peoples of the socialist countries are prepared to defend their revolutionary achievements and to fulfill their internationalist commitments. In the accomplishments of complex military tasks, the troops and staffs displayed a high degree of training and professional and technical preparedness. The participants have accomplished a number of complicated training tasks characteristic of modern combat involving all branches of the armed forces. The observers of separate aspects of the exercise were able to convince themselves of the high-degree of the troops' professional political training and also the soldiers' physical fitness. Also the commanders have proven that they are the masters of the situation even at the most critical moments, proficient in the application of all types of modern weapons and technology, and capable of reliably leading the troops.

Continuing, Marshal Kulikov appraised the activity of troops from various countries one by one. He spoke appreciatively of the fact that the fighters of the Hungarian People's Army have well proven their cohesion and cooperative ability and assumed more than half the tasks connected with the exercise. On the whole, the exercise has achieved its purpose, took place in an organized manner and provided numerous lessons as well.

Shield '79 has considerably enriched the allies armies' experiences in operational and combat training and contributed to deepening cooperation among the friendly countries' soldiers. The exercise has also fostered the expansion of friendly relations among young soldiers speaking different languages and members of the allied army and the Hungarian population.

Recalling the 24th anniversary of the establishment of the Warsaw Pact, the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces stressed that, as a result of the fraternal socialist countries' efforts, the development of international relations points toward detente, and peaceful coexistence has become possible among countries with different social systems. The Warsaw Pact countries consistently strive for terminating the arms race and for disarmament. They make tremendous efforts in the struggle for the limitation of strategic armaments and for the conclusion of other international agreements aimed at eliminating nuclear war. This endeavor is in keeping with the most important interests of all peoples. He referred to the declaration adopted at last November's session of the Political Consultative Committee, in which the fraternal parties solemnly declared that they will do everything possible to insure that mankind enters the 21st century under conditions of a firm peace.

It must be noted at the same time, he said, that the successes of detente are not as yet sufficiently firm, that they are not as yet able to guarantee peace in the face of provocations by the reactionary forces. Those in favor of fomenting tension have become particularly active of late. They intensify the arms race and maintain points of tension in various areas of the world, including the Near and Middle East and the African continent. (paragraph continues)

The hegemonistic aspirations of the Beijing leaders have created a particular danger of the outbreak of a new war. Under these circumstances, the fraternal communist and workers parties are making many-sided provisions for defending their countries and strengthening their defensive capability. Owing to constant attention, the armies of the friendly countries have reached a standard that enables them to insure that no one can raise a hand against the fraternal peoples' revolutionary achievements with impunity and no one can upset the building of socialism and communism.

With firm determination, following the traditions of its predecessors, the personnel of the Warsaw Pact armies, shoulder to shoulder, are fulfilling their patriotic duty, as was shown by the Shield '79 exercise. Our international friendship-in-arms is an unshakable foundation of the defense alliance, which is a reliable guarantee for peace and means the security of peoples, Victor Kukikov concluded his speech.

Czinege's Address

AU221222 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 20 May 79 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by Gen of the Army Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, at a 19 May mass rally in Dunaujvaros following the Warsaw Pact forces' Shield '79 maneuvers in Hungary: "Lajos Czinege's Speech"]

[Text] Following the opening remarks of Col Gen Karoly Csemi, secretary of state of the Ministry of Defense, who presided over the worker-soldier rally, Gen of the Army Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, came to the microphone.

Among other things, he noted that the maneuvers and the activity of the participating staffs and troops have not been assessed in detail, but it can already be said that the soldiers, staffs and the technology at their disposal have proved themselves well in this difficult test of man and material alike. The troops and staffs have accomplished their tasks skillfully and in an organized and exemplary manner. Those who carried out the exercise displayed a high degree of training and military skill and a firm commitment to the defense of our socialist achievements and peace and our internationalist friendship-in-arms. Although they speak different languages the commanders and soldiers participating in the exercise understood each other well.

In keeping with modern requirements, overcoming the natural elements as well, the soldiers, under complicated conditions on the ground, on water and in the air, have accomplished their tasks and cooperated with one another in an outstanding and exemplary manner. They have proven that the fraternal armies, the United Armed Forces, are capable of fulfilling the demands made on them under any circumstances and are worthy of the trust of the member countries and their peoples.

The minister of defense continued by paying tribute to the significance of the defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact, which was established 24 years ago. Uniting the forces of the socialist countries has brought about a new type of an alliance superior to all previous ones. The identity of the social and economic systems, political objectives and ideological views has created firm foundations for this alliance. Its character is unequivocally a defensive one, it is not directed against a single country or group of countries, and, in addition to the interests of the member countries, it serves the cause of progress. As a defender of peace, it fulfills a universal world political mission. In its history of almost a quarter of a century, the Warsaw Pact has fulfilled the political objectives set at the time it was established. For the member countries, it has become a force that nothing else could replace in their struggle for peace and progress against the aggressive imperialist forces. Peaceful coexistence is increasingly gaining ground as a result of the member countries' harmonious and coordinated foreign political initiatives along with the struggle waged by the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world.

However, even today, the aggressive policy of the militarist forces demands, as a historical necessity, that we strengthen our fraternal alliance and intensify the preparedness of our United Armed Forces and enhance their combat capability. Lajos Czinege noted that joint methods of planning, development and training have developed in the alliance. The training of the armies is increasingly complicated and demands complex work. It is a gratifying fact that the soldiers of the friendly countries have learned and are learning more and more how to accomplish their tasks collectively. This is one of the purposes served by joint maneuvers. Not only does this raise the standard of preparedness of the friendly armies and armed forces, but it constitutes a considerable material and intellectual economization as well.

Speaking of our country's national defense policy, the minister of defense stressed: The armed defenders of the fatherland regard it as their fundamental duty to husband the wealth entrusted to them. Continuing the educational work of the families and schools, the leaders and commanders of the people's army train and educate the young serving in the people's army in the spirit of the MSZMP's policy of loving, building and defending the fatherland.

In cohesion with the working people, in close cooperation with the rest of the country's armed forces and bodies and side by side with its friends-in-arms, the Hungarian People's Army lives up firmly to its responsibilities at its own post; it is able and ready at any time to fulfill the honorable national and internationalist tasks it is charged with by the people.

On the occasion of the successful conclusion of the Shield '79 exercise, Lajos Czinege thanked the staffs and troops of the friendly armies that participated in the exercise for their splendid performance in its arrangement, planning, organization and execution. He asked the guests to convey, when they return home, that the Hungarian people, under their revolutionary party's leadership, are firmly committed to our true cause--the idea of socialism--and are working with faith in the future on building and defending an advanced socialist society.

SHIELD-79 PARTICIPATING TROOPS DEPART HUNGARY

LD221104 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI)--The troops and staffs of the friendly armies who participated in Shield '79 military exercises held in Hungary, have left for their respective countries. The departing officers and soldiers were seen off at Hungarian boundaries by representatives of the Hungarian People's Army and local organs.

LUMEA ON 24TH ANNIVERSARY OF WARSAW PACT

AU221733 Bucharest LUMEA No 21 in Romanian 17 May 79 p 11 AU

[N. Patrascu Article: "The 24th Anniversary of the Signing of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] It has been 24 years since the signing of the Warsaw Pact of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which was a legitimate response to the creation, 6 years before, of the North Atlantic Pact (NATO). Its very founding document defines this pact as defensive in nature since it is conceived of as a means of defending its member states against an imperialist attack in Europe. From the very beginning the founding socialist countries expressed their complete determination--which they have reiterated ever since--to promote a policy of understanding and cooperation with all countries, to refrain from the use or threat of force and to struggle for resolving all disputes by negotiations.

In light of the pact's goals, the member countries pledge to contribute to the preservation and strengthening of peace on the European continent and throughout the world and to base their activity on the goals and principles of the UN charter. In this context article one stipulates that the member countries pledge "to refrain from the threat of force or from the use of force in their international relations." The contracting sides also declare that they will act in a spirit of friendship and cooperation to continuously develop and strengthen their economic and cultural relations on the basis of the principle of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference in their internal affairs.

Acting in the spirit of great responsibility toward our socialist nation's fate, Romania--as a Warsaw Pact member--is developing relations of cooperation and alliance with all member countries in keeping with the commitments assumed and the principles recognized when joining the pact, principles on the basis of which each national army is subordinated exclusively to the supreme forums of the given country's leadership, the given party and government, and is responsible toward its own people. At the same time, our country is constantly concerned with strengthening its capability of defending the people's revolutionary achievements and our socialist system.

The timespan that has elapsed since the foundation of the Warsaw Pact--almost a quarter of a century--has recorded important changes and obvious developments in international life. The imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of force and diktat aimed at winning new spheres of influence and domination is opposed more and more forcefully by the peoples' will to stop this policy, to shape their own destiny in freedom and independence, to fully exercise their sovereign rights over their national resources and to develop relations of cooperation based on equality and in a climate of security and peace.

More than ever the realities of the contemporary world require united and energetic action on the part of the progressive forces and all peoples to thwart the policy of force, interference in internal affairs and the violation of national independence and sovereignty. An analysis of the trend in international life reveals the predominance of the forces of progress and peace, which, through their united struggle, are able to avoid the development of the world situation in the direction of a military confrontation.

In this light, the declaration adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, which was held in Moscow in November 1978, stresses the need to intensify the struggle for achieving the supreme interests of mankind in building a world without arms and wars, a world of peaceful cooperation, of friendship and mutual trust. It asserts the socialist member states' determination to deepen their activity and solidarity against the imperialist, colonialist policy of force and diktat with a view to resolving the complex problems facing the contemporary world by peaceful negotiations and to struggle for disarmament, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Developments in the last quarter of a century have stressed ever more forcefully the need to develop broad political and economic cooperation among states, to strengthen trust and the trend toward detente. In this context the Warsaw Pact member states have given priority to the need to accentuate the political nature and aspect of both the Warsaw Pact and of NATO, thus acting in complete accordance with the process of military disengagement and disarmament as part and parcel of establishing European security and strengthening detente.

Today military disengagement and disarmament are indispensable preconditions for real and lasting security. The achievement of this process, whose goal it is to achieve peaceful cooperation in a climate of detente and mutual trust, requires tangible and efficient measures. In this respect Romania believes that of particular importance would be the simultaneous elimination of the two military pacts--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--a requirement repeatedly favored by the Warsaw Pact member countries and included at the November meeting last year. Proceeding from the fact that up to the achievement of this desideratum provisional practical measures are necessarily designed to increase trust. Our country believes that it would be of great importance to achieve a demilitarized area between the armies of the two military blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This would be a temporary measure within the set of measures for general military disengagement, reducing the arms race and for proceeding to effective actions of disarmament.

As a promoter of a realistic and dynamic concept of the contemporary world and devoted to the noble ideals of peace and peoples' prosperity, Romania is relentlessly struggling for establishing a climate of security and detente in international life, a climate that will guarantee each people conditions for free and independent development in a world of cooperation and peace.

CEMA POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MEETING IN BULGARIA

AU222000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] On 22 May Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of CEMA member countries' delegations taking part in the 16th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Postal Communications.

COMMENTARY CONTINUES ON SALT II ACCORD

Warsaw Sees SALT II 'Success'

LD221236 Warsaw PAP in English 0909 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May PAP--The Vienna summit meeting, with the participation of Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter, to be held in mid-June will undoubtedly be the main international event of 1979. As it is known both leaders will sign the SALT II treaty on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons and will discuss basic international issues, writes NASZA TRYBUNA the PUWP daily.

It can be assumed that the logic of events and the moods of American public opinion which has expressed its support for SALT II for some time already will lead to the ratification of the treaty. It is indisputable that in order to achieve stabilization of international relations joint actions must be taken by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. which in turn must be based on agreements on reduction of armaments leading to the growth of confidence.

Though the SALT II treaty will be of great importance as an agreement of its kind yet it should be viewed also as the starting point for the signing of other important agreements which as a whole would form a skeleton of the world detente [word indistinct] system. Already now the U.S.S.R. and U.S. carry on talks to break several-year deadlock in the negotiations on the reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe. It can be assumed that the ratification of SALT II treaty will stimulate the signing of such agreements. The signing and the ratification of SALT II treaty will mean that despite difficulties the most powerful states are determined to continue the process of detente which after each move of such kind gets stronger. There is no country in the world that would not be interested in that event.

Prague Analysis

LD191010 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Press review on SALT accord]

[Text] Prague--"Many factors exist in the U.S. about which the government and bourgeois propaganda are shyly silent and which, among other reasons, compelled the U.S. administration to conclude a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union," RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The paper analyzed the important effects of the agreement for the U.S. economy.

It noted that according to defense department estimates the U.S. will spend 30,000 million dollars less on the production of strategic arms in the next five years thanks to the second SALT treaty. This is no small amount and more than a welcome relief for the White House.

"The U.S. is no longer in an economic situation to be able to afford unlimited armament. Despite the greed and lust of the arms monopolies, the American economy is no longer capable of carrying the burden of the whirling spiral of armament."

President Carter has become a target of criticism in his own Democratic Party for squandering money on armament, for overlooking home policy problems and unsuccessful attempts at solving them. The president urgently needs money for social programs to satisfy, even though only partially, the most needy, who are growing discontented.

"Saving money is such an imperative demand for the present U.S. administration that it must meet it, even in the spheres where it does not much like it," the paper pointed out.

Budapest Comment

LD210245 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI)--"Nobody can have doubts about the world political importance of the restriction of strategic arms, about the fact that the advancing of the process launched by the SALT I accord constitutes the major discussion of our days", writes in an editorial the Sunday issue of the Budapest daily MAGYAR NEMZET.

The article says: "Looking back on the 6 and a half years of the talks, when appreciating the achievement the first mention should be made about the patient and well-considered approach looking for compromises displayed by the Soviet Government. The background documents are already available which prove that the agreement was ready for signing by Christmas 1977 and then also by Christmas in 1978 and signing had to be postponed on both occasions because of new American demands. All this meant a delay of 19 months, putting a grave (?burden) at times on the whole of international detente."

The editorial of MAGYAR NEMZET deals also with the foreign ministerial meeting of the Warsaw Treaty organization held in Budapest. It says that the communique issued on the meeting "provides a diplomatic wording for the recognition that the continued consolidation of security and cooperation can only be attained by progress in the field of military detente." As the newspaper finds it the new conference suggested by the meeting to be staged as early as the current year--with the participation of the European states as well as the USA and Canada--would be necessary because the Warsaw Treaty member states are "dissatisfied with the Vienna talks on troops and arms reduction in central Europe. Genuine result has not yet been attained although the socialist countries presented a new suggestion complying with a considerable part of the Western demands in last June. So, this conference limited geographically and in participation needs to be expanded in both fields. And as far as the communique's stipulation 'political level' is concerned, it is obvious that the work of the specialists can again be put into motion only by a political decision", notes MAGYAR NEMZET.

Anyway, hopes can be entertained that the signing of SALT brings about favorable atmosphere and good chances in Vienna for the talks of troops reduction and also for the conference suggested by the Budapest communique", concludes the editorial.

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B U L G A R I A

C 1

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION OFFICIAL

AU221911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] On 22 May Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received at the Boyana residence (Hiroki Imazaton), chairman of the Japanese part of the Japanese-Bulgarian Committee on Economic Cooperation. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Nacho Papazov and Andrey Lukanov, and members of the Japanese Economic delegation now visiting Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the work of the Bulgarian-Japanese Committee on Economic Cooperation. He expressed satisfaction with the development of Bulgarian-Japanese relations in all areas of economic and cultural life. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the striving of both countries to cooperate in the name of peace and world well-being.

Later on Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, awarded Japanese citizens for their active participation in financing, planning and constructing the Vitosha Hotel complex and contributing to strengthening Bulgarian-Japanese relations.

PDRY PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 2-WEEK VISIT

AU222002 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA)--Today a parliamentary delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen arrived in Bulgaria for the first time. The aim of this visit is the deepening and furthering of contacts between the parliaments of the two countries.

At the meeting with Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, summit contacts between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were emphasized as playing an immense role in furthering fruitful cooperation. The Yemeni parliamentarians said they held in great respect the socioeconomic experience of Bulgaria and that of the other socialist community states.

During their fortnight's visit here, the delegates are to be made familiar with the work of the Socioeconomic Development Commission and with the work of the Legislation Commission with the National Assembly.

The guests were interested to know more about Bulgaria's membership of the Interparliamentarian Union and expressed their wish to become members of it.

UN NAMIBIA COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

AU222010 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA)--"I am an optimist about the future of Namibia. When states like Bulgaria are on our side we cannot but be optimists" Mr (Fatih Buyad-aga), first deputy chairman of the UN Council for Namibia, who headed a delegation of the council to Bulgaria, told our reporter before departure.

The delegation was on a three-day visit to Bulgaria. Mr (F. Buyad-aga) said that the socialist community states, the African states and the non-aligned states had expressed support for the people of Namibia. He said he was sorry that certain Western NATO member-states were rendering military and economic aid to South Africa, while paying lip service to the anti-apartheid policy. This double game he stressed, must be condemned.

Speaking about the situation in Namibia, Mr (Fatih Buyad-aga) said that the South African actions were aimed against the younger generation--the future of the nation. And for this reason, he said, a programme should be drawn up for training specialists for the future, free and independent Namibia. "We came to Bulgaria, because we consider the Bulgarian experience in education considerable" the guest said in conclusion.

FILIPPOV SPEAKS AT FESTIVAL OF YOUTH FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

AU221912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Summary] "The fourth festival of Bulgarian-USSR Youth Friendship continued on 22 May with many meetings, talks and cultural events."

The festival participants attended the opening of a joint exhibition of young Bulgarian and Soviet painters, as well as an exhibition of the two countries' youth publishing houses.

"Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, spoke at the National Assembly on Bulgaria's socioeconomic development."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CARRIES LILOV SPEECH AT LUXEMBOURG AWARD CEREMONY

AU220825 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 79 p 5 AU

[Speech by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at an official ceremony held on 16 May in Luxembourg on the occasion of the presentation of the International Dimitrov Prize for Peace, Democracy and Social Progress to Dominic Urbany, honorary chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Dominic Urbany:

It is with great emotion and pride that I am fulfilling the assignment of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to most sincerely congratulate you on the occasion of your being awarded the title "Winner of the Dimitrov Prize for Peace, Democracy and Social Progress."

This prize, which was established in honor of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people and outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, represents the highest award of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which is conferred on public figures who have devoted all their lives to the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, as well as for socialism and who have made a great and important contribution to the implementation of this cause, which is of decisive importance for all mankind.

The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people are well acquainted with your life and struggle as a loyal son of the Luxembourg people, as a respected leader of long standing of the Luxembourg Communist Party and as an outstanding functionary of the international communist and workers movement. We know about your tremendous, personal contribution to the establishment of a united people's front in the struggle against fascism and capitalism. We are well acquainted with your invaluable contribution as a revolutionary and as a fighter for the happiness of the Luxembourg people, for the triumph of the glorious communist ideas.

The fact that you are being presented this high award is an expression of deep gratitude for your longstanding and indefatigable efforts aimed at rallying the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, unifying all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against fascism and war, for peace and friendship among the peoples and for the prosperity of your wonderful people.

In awarding you, Comrade Urbany, with the International Dimitrov Prize--you, a well-experienced Marxist-Leninist who has devoted all his life to the propaganda, creative development and triumph of our great scientific and revolutionary theory founded by Marx, Engels and Lenin--the BCP stresses once more the universal and eternal validity of scientific socialism and of Marxism-Leninism as a basic and at the same time constantly developing theory for the victory and construction of a socialist social system in each country of the world.

The concrete value of the struggle for socialism on a national and an international scale is beyond measure. The experience of each individual communist party and of each nation in this cause is also of great value. The objective laws, however, are universally valid; those laws and rules that make socialism what it is and distinguish it from all other previously existing social systems are of universal value. The paths leading to socialism may differ, but they may only be founded on Marxism-Leninism, and on Marxism-Leninism alone, and not on opportunism and revisionism or on social democracy.

Under the leadership of their BCP and its Dimitrov-like Central Committee headed by Todor Zhivkov, marching side by side with the great Soviet Union and with the other socialist community countries, our people are successfully building up the material-technical base of socialism. They are becoming increasingly prosperous and happier and are enjoying well-deserved international prestige. Contemporary socialist Bulgaria is a country with a developed industry and modern agriculture, a country that has achieved many historic successes in the social and cultural fields. The BCP and all our people are now working for the successful implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress, which practically resolved and further developed the methods of building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov again stressed in his speech to the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 27 April 1979, our country is implementing an active and consistent policy of peace, detente and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Socialism and peace are inseparable and cannot exist without each other. War, thermonuclear war in particular, can be and must be prevented--this depends on the strength and unity of the peoples, states, parties and movements, on the people and all those who are struggling for peace and detente.

Allow me, dear Comrade Dominic Urbany, to present the Dimitrov Prize to you and to wish you and your family many more years of health, creative strength and happiness.

Congratulations!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALEKSEY KOSYGIN VISIT

Wreathlaying at Memorial

LD222015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin paid homage to the unknown warrior by laying a wreath on Zizkov Hill. Present at the act of homage at the national memorial were Lubomir Strougal, Vaclav Hula and other personalities. The anthems of both countries were played and Comrade Kosygin then laid a bouquet of red flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald, an outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement.

The act of homage in the central hall of the memorial closed with the playing of the Internationale. Comrade Kosygin laid a bouquet of flowers also in the hall of the Soviet Army, and before leaving the national memorial he signed the visitors book.

In the central cemetery of the Red Army at Olsany Cemetery, Comrade Aleksey Kosygin laid a wreath at the Memorial of the Soviet Heroes, to pay tribute to the fighters who lost their lives while liberating Czechoslovakia.

Strougal Dinner Toast

LD231110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The first day of the visit of Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has ended at a festive dinner given in the Cernin Palace in Prague. It was given in honor of the distinguished guest by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier. It was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, and Josef Kempny; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Central Committee Presidium; Josef Haman, secretary of the Central Committee; deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government; representatives of the National Front and other party and state officials.

Also present at the dinner were members of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin's entourage; Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Nikolay Semenov, first deputy minister of medium engineering of the Soviet Union; Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations with foreign countries; and Vladimir Levichko, first deputy minister of power engineering of the Soviet Union. Also present were Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and embassy officials, and representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army and of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

Both statesmen proposed toasts at the festive dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Strougal welcomed, in the Prague spring, the excellent representatives of the fraternal Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who we know as a real friend of our people. Strougal also greeted him on behalf of the general secretary of our communist party and president of the republic, Gustav Husak.

In reviewing the period since 1970, when the allied treaty between our fraternal countries were signed at Prague Castle, the federal premier said that these have been years of stormy development. The wealth and strength of the socialist economies has improved and the authority and power of our states in the world has grown. There is not a single area where there is no sign of creative activity, where we do not give proof of the need for the political unity of the Warsaw Treaty states and the economic cooperation among CEMA countries. We not only think about the present but also about the future. A program of production specialization and cooperation until 1990 is being prepared. Mutual trade exchanges are growing constantly and this year will reach the respectable value of 6 billion rubles.

Without the cooperation with the Soviet Union we would not be able to implement great projects such as the Prague subway or be able to safeguard the fuel-power balance of the country and the growth of all major branches of our industry. Today, to use the words of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the federal premier stressed, the cooperation has extended from our planet to space. Thus, Comrade Strougal continued, we know that without purposeful economic integration we will not be equal to our tasks. The rich experiences of the past and, above all, the challenging needs of the future require totally new forms of political and economic cooperation of all countries of the socialist community. Only this path leads toward the improvement of the people's living standard, toward the fulfillment of possibilities of the scientific-technological revolution and the benefits of socialism. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union want to proceed in this and no other direction.

More on Strougal Toast

LD221936 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The conviction that the present Czechoslovak-Soviet talks will contribute to further successful development of bilateral relations and to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community was voiced by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal here today.

In his toast at a reception to honor the visiting Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin, Lubomir Strougal recalled the 34th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, the importance of treaties of alliance between Czechoslovakia and the USSR, intensive economic cooperation contributing towards socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and cooperation in outer space research.

Thanks to the power and strength of the USSR whose peace policy has become a decisive factor in world developments, general hope for detente, security and peace has grown, Lubomir Strougal said.

"Our concern for asserting durable detente is deep and really sincere, that is why we participate actively in carrying out the peace program pursued by the Soviet Union and fraternal countries. That is why we strive to carry out the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states, made at their last year's session in Moscow and that is why we sincerely welcomed Comrade Brezhnev's new proposal for the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act to agree on not using as first [as received] nuclear or conventional weapons against one another..." the Czechoslovak premier said.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that a similar non-aggression pact between the participants in the all-European conference would mean the first step towards collective security in Europe.

He added that much has already been achieved. The SALT II agreement is to be signed shortly, Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter will meet, and the favourable peace atmosphere will surely be reflected at the disarmament talks in Vienna and Geneva.

"Many developments, however, compel us to be vigilant," the premier said, pointing out that China's insidious military attack against Vietnam and the threat against Laos confirmed the definitive betrayal of the Maoist leadership. The demonstrative alliance of the imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists is today the most serious threat to world peace, Lubomir Strougal added.

The separate peace between Egypt and Israel increased tension in the Middle East where the danger of war persists. The racist regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria are scheming and suppressing the rights of African nations. Peace is not and will not be durably ensured so long as similar forces threaten the vital interests of nations, the premier said.

"The main feature of our epoch is, however, the continuous growth of the power of socialism and prosperity of the countries of our community which have ever bigger influence on the international situation due to their concerted steps and observance of internationalist principles," Lubomir Strougal continued.

"The Soviet policy plays the decisive role in this respect. It has won fame everywhere by its prudence, particularly apparent at times of conflict or increased tension. We know well how big a share Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has in this effort--his personal service to peace, new forms of coexistence of states with different social systems, and the assertion of the principles of common sense in foreign policy, which have gone down in history. In addition, our nations have found a great friend in him," the premier said in the concluding part of his speech.

Kosygin Reply

LD222046 Prague CTK in English 1855 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"Our close relations of alliance are based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism," Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin said in his toast here tonight.

Replying to the toast of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal he said: "The policy of our parties is based on these principles, and these principles are expressed also in the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance".

"All experiences in developing Soviet-Czechoslovak relations confirm that unity of our fraternal parties, nations and states is the decisive factor for the successful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The official friendly visit of the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to Czechoslovakia last year and the joint statement adopted during the visit raised our cooperation to a new and higher level", Aleksey Kosygin stated and added: "Today, this cooperation involves practically all basic fields of the political, economic and cultural life of the two countries".

"In international questions, both the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia mainly strive for the maintenance and strengthening of peace", Aleksey Kosygin further said.

"As a result of joint actions with other countries of the socialist community an improvement of relations in Europe has been achieved over the past decade. This is reflected especially in the fact that the European countries have to a considerable extent recognized the principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and that the ideas of international detente have undoubtedly strengthened in Europe", the Soviet premier said.

"However, the international situation still remains complicated and there are many hidden dangers. The arms race, incited by imperialism, continues. Hostility towards socialism brings the imperialist forces and the present Beijing leadership close to each other and this constitutes a serious threat to peace. The hotbeds of conflicts and the danger of war in various parts of the world increase tension. The international reaction tries persistently to force nations to accept an order which these nations reject", Aleksey Kosygin said.

"All this proves that we are facing a tough struggle for high ideals and goals determining the essence of the foreign policy of our communist parties and states. We shall do our best to prevent war, to guarantee peace for nations. It is a just cause, it is a cause of all nations and this is why it is invincible", Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin said.

'Identity of Views'

LD221939 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Soviet-Czechoslovak talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, covered a broad range of issues concerning the promotion of the fraternal relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries in harmony with the conclusions of the 15th Congress of Czechoslovak Communist Party and the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

Extraordinary attention was devoted to the deepening and expansion of socialist economic integration of the two countries in the spirit of agreements between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, during their friendly meetings and during the official and friendly visit of a Soviet party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia in May and June last year.

Also discussed were international issues concerning further detente in Europe and all over the world, halt to the arms race and transition to disarmament and the development of international cooperation in equal basis. There was identity of views on all the questions discussed.

Visit to Skoda Works

LD230944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, began the second day of his friendly visit to our republic this morning by visiting the Skoda works in Plzen. He is accompanied by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUSAK VISIT TO SYRIA

Opening of Talks

LD220530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Official talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, began in Damascus this morning.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the successful development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and stressed the resolve to further intensify all-round cooperation and strengthen friendship between Czechoslovakia and Syria. They paid particular attention to developments in the Middle East and voiced the identical view that the separate Israeli-Egyptian Treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United States, ignores the just rights of the Arab people and is aimed against the national liberation movement in the Middle East.

Both statesmen also highly appreciated the importance of friendship and cooperation between Arab states and countries of the socialist community, headed by the USSR, in the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad expressed unequivocal support for national liberation movements and stressed that the most pressing task of mankind is to preserve world peace and avoid the danger of a nuclear conflict.

Cooperation Discussed

LD222222 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (CETEKA correspondents)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Korcak and Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak met here today with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya for talks on the further deepening of all-round Czechoslovak-Syrian economic cooperation.

Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Abd al-Halim Khaddam of Syria met today to exchange views on the further development of relations between the two countries and to discuss some international topics, paying special attention to the situation in the Middle East.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, characteristic of the whole visit of the Czechoslovak delegation to Syria.

Tomorrow during the third day of his official friendly visit to Syria, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak will be sight-seeing in the Syrian capital and its vicinity.

Husak Dinner Speech

LD222255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Report on speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President, at dinner given in his honor by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus on 22 May--read by announcer]

[Text] "Allow me on my own behalf and on behalf of the comrades who are accompanying me, to thank most cordially the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and the president of the Syrian Arab Republic, our dear friend Gen Hafiz al-Asad, for the kind invitation to visit your beautiful country, and the opportunity to meet with your noble people.

"We come to you with sincere joy and a feeling which comes only between good friends," Comrade Husak went on. "The very cordial welcome and hospitality which we are receiving in your beautiful country only confirms these feelings in us. At each step in your country we become more firmly convinced about the contribution of Syria to the treasury of the world's culture and civilization, about the rich contribution of the ancestors of your heroic people to the progress of mankind.

"The successful development of your country in recent years fills us with admiration, respect and joy above all. We are happy that to this development, which brings prosperity and improves the social and cultural standards of the Syrian people, the successfully developing mutually advantageous Czechoslovak-Syrian political, economic and cultural cooperation and the deepening mutual relations in other spheres of the social life of our two countries also contributes.

"We appreciate the fact," Gustav Husak emphasized, "that in the common struggle for the welfare and happiness of the people of our countries, for the just solution of the situation in the Near East, in harmony with the interests of the Arab people, for peace and social progress in the world, these ties of friendship and mutual cooperation are strengthening.

"The Czechoslovak people, who have had to fight for centuries for their national existence, have stood and still stand on the side of Syria and all Arab peoples in the struggle against the imperialist-Zionist aggression.

"During your visit to Czechoslovakia in 1975, esteemed comrade president, you said: 'We have stepped out on the path of common struggle, since the inception of relations between our countries, and we have found in each other a faithful friend in difficult times.' Since then," Comrade Gustav Husak went on, "we have significantly advanced in mutual relations in the deepening of friendship and mutual understanding on the basis of mutual respect and trust. This was also confirmed by our good, warm words of recognition and real friendship toward the CSSR and its people, for which, comrade president, I sincerely thank you." Gustav Husak said.

"We appreciate the fruitful cooperation of the CPCZ and the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, the expression of which is the meetings of the leading party officials.

"Discussions between representatives of governments are also increasingly frequent. Relations between parliaments, trade unions, youth organizations and other public organizations in both countries are developing well. The basis for the development of these ties, which contribute to an increasing acquaintanceship and rapprochement between the Czechoslovak and Syrian peoples, lies in the common interests they have in the struggle against all forms of imperialist oppression and injustice, for the freedom of peoples, for peace and for progress worldwide.

"We are convinced that our present visit to Syria will contribute to the further expansion of the fruitful cooperation which benefits the peoples of both our countries. We may say today that our talks, which are taking place in a substantive, constructive atmosphere, and which are marked by complete two-way understanding and trust, have confirmed the sincere interest of the two countries in strengthening and deepening our friendship, in developing mutually advantageous cooperation and creating for this cooperation increasingly auspicious preconditions.

"The documents on the development of cooperation in certain sectors which are to be signed during this visit also tend toward this goal. Our talks today have also confirmed identity or proximity of views on the most important international problems of the present day and on the solution to them.

"Esteemed comrade President, esteemed friends," Comrade Gustav Husak continued, "We live in an era when efforts to eliminate hotbeds of tension and to strengthen peace, further relax international tensions and intensify the security of nations is at the focus of interest of the whole of mankind. This refers primarily to the developments in the Near East where Israel, with the support of imperialist forces, is continuing its policy of aggression. The consistent struggle to establish a just peace in all parts of the world, for the further deepening of international detente is the only alternative to destructive war the consequences of which, at the stage of science and technology currently achieved, are absolutely unimaginable.

"We can say with satisfaction," Comrade Husak said, "that detente is finding more and more adherents in the world, and is more markedly the determining trend in current world developments. This is manifest first and foremost in Europe, where the results of the Helsinki Conference contribute to a further expansion of effort to strengthen security and establish good neighborly relations between states.

"We do not, however, forget that there are still many forces which are hostile to detente, which would like to return people to the cold war era. This applies both to the policies of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, which strive to continue the arms race and to maintain and create hotbeds of tension, and to the hegemonist policies of the Chinese leadership, as was evident from the blatant Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"Israeli aggression has for many years created a dangerous hotbed of tension in the Near East. We have always stressed, as we stress now, that the depth and complexity of developments in the Near East call for a complex solution.

"However, we now behold an agreement negotiated behind the backs of the Arab people and against their will and which is nothing but a concession to the aggressor. It does not respect the requirements and interests of the Arab people; on the contrary, it fully suits the interests of imperialism and Zionism. We know a similar kind of pact from our own history."

Comrade Gustav Husak recalled the Munich Pact, which was concluded behind the backs and against the will of the Czechoslovak people, and which was also described by its signatories as a step in the direction of peace, but which with all its consequences was actually a step in the direction of World War II.

"We share the view that the separate pact between Egypt and Israel, with the direct participation of the United States, not only does not solve the basic problem of a peaceful settlement in the Near East, but on the contrary complicates the situation further and creates new obstacles in the way of a just settlement.

"Czechoslovakia's support for a complex and just settlement of the Near East conflict is firm and unswerving," Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, stressed.

"Such a solution must result in a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and in the securing of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and to having one's own state, and in the securing of the security and peaceful development of all states in the area. On these principles also is based our full support for the Syrian Arab Republic which permanently stands in the forefront of the fight against Israeli aggression and whose consistent anti-imperialist policy is winning the solidarity and support of other Arab countries and the progressive anti-imperialist forces all over the world.

"This was borne out also by the conclusions of the recent summit conference of the Arab countries held in Baghdad, which declared a determined fight against the separate treaties. We highly appreciate the principled stance and the personal contribution by President Hafiz al-Asad to the success of the Baghdad conference, and his endeavor to implement its results. We are convinced that in the future, too, the Syrian Arab Republic and its people will be gaining strength from the unity and cooperation of all democratic and progressive forces in the country and from the anti-imperialist unity of the Arab states, which are headed by the countries of the front of steadfastness and confrontation.

"The experiences from the long fight of the Arab people against the Israeli aggression irreversibly prove the significance in its victorious conclusion paid by the cooperation of the Arab states with the countries of the socialist community. In this connection I would like to emphasize that Czechoslovakia has always stood and will always stand on the side of all nations who have decided to follow the path of freedom, national independence and social justice, and who are the target of the plots of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, as in Africa, or the targets of the aggression and hegemonism of the Chinese leadership, as in Indochina. Czechoslovakia and other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty confirmed again at the session of the political advisory council of the Warsaw Treaty at the end of last year and again at the recent session of the foreign ministers the permanent nature of the peace principles of their foreign policy. At the same time they produced new proposals for initiatives, the implementation of which would result in the deepening of detente, in a halt to the feverish armament race, and in disarmament, which is a life necessity for the whole of mankind.

"The CSSR welcomed with great satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons. We are convinced that the implementation of the treaty which is ready for signing will influence positively the entire international situation and will create better prerequisites for solving further topical problems in the world today.

"Dear comrade president, dear friends: I would like to express again our sincere happiness at the fact that we are able to visit your beautiful country, where the beauty of the historical past is honorably complemented by the greatness of the present and of the future which is being purposefully and enthusiastically built by the Syrian people under your leadership," Comrade Gustav Husak continued.

"On behalf of all Czechoslovak people, I would like to wish the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, all patriotic forces united in the Progressive Front of National Union, and all Syrian people, many successes in the implementation of the deep socio-economic changes in the construction of a new and socially just society. We are convinced that the deepening Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation, which brings benefits to both sides, also contributes to achieving this goal. I would like to assure you that we are determined to develop and strengthen it further as much as we can.

"Allow me to propose a toast to the health of our friend, to the secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Gen Hafiz al-Asad, to the health of all our Syrian friends, to the further successes of the heroic Syrian people, to the further development of Czechoslovak-Syrian friendly relations," Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, said.

Review of Trade Relations

AU221426 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 21 May 79 p 3 1U

[Ivan Kulhanek article: "Prior to Comrade Gustav Husak's Visit to the Syrian Arab Republic"]

[Excerpt] The trade relations between our two countries have a tradition of many years' standing. The foreign trade turnover is increasing at more than 9 percent annually and our exports to Syria amount to more than 25 percent of our total exports to Arab countries; in the last 5 years Czechoslovak exports to Syria have tripled. Our investment complexes and equipment follow up deliveries carried out as far back as prior to World War II. But they became more intensive only in the postwar period. We built the first oil refinery in Homs in 1959; after it was damaged by the Israeli aggression in 1973 we reconstructed it and now we are building further crude oil refinery facilities. Our deliveries of sugar refineries are traditional; we are building thermal power stations, spinning mills, footwear factories and grain mills; and we deliver equipment for textile plants (to the tune of \$31 million, which is one of the largest contracts in textile machinery exports). At present about 500 Czechoslovak technicians and assembly workers are working in Syria. Among the Syrian goods available in our country we can find cotton, cotton yarn, wool, barley, lentils, leather, crude oil, phosphates, chemical products and products of the young Syrian industry.

Syrian Reportage

For further reportage on President Gustav Husak's activities during his visit to Syria, see the 23 May and subsequent issues of the Syria section of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

IE MONDE PUBLISHES CHARTER 77 APPEAL TO 23D PCF CONGRESS

ID221233 Paris IE MONDE in French 12 May 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Charter 77's Message to 23d Congress"]

[Text] This is the text of the message sent by the Charter 77 spokesman to the 23d PCF Congress which IE MONDE mentioned in its 11 May edition:

Dear delegates,

Charter 77 is not an opposition group or a homogeneous political group. The movement includes men of very different opinions, including communists. Ours is a free association of citizens who have decided to try and take action for the application and respect of the human, civil and social rights incorporated in the Czechoslovak constitution and recognized by international conventions and the Helsinki Final Act.

As your congress is taking place there are in Czechoslovakia, whose representatives proclaim their communist ideals, thousands of citizens who, together with their families, are subjected to political and judicial repression and are banned from studying and subjected to all sorts of other persecutions simply because they persist in demanding that their rights as guaranteed by law should be respected, or because they quite simply express their opinions. A number of Czechoslovak citizens have, moreover, been given prison sentences simply because they sent the relevant Czechoslovak administrative departments private letters containing demands or criticisms.

In particular, we would like to draw your attention to the specific cases of some innocent citizens who are in prison in Czechoslovakia or who are being subjected to criminal proceedings perhaps especially because for many years they were members and top leaders of the communist party. Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata, a former CPCZ member, is well known to you. At present he is in prison and his sentence is about to be lengthened by a further 18 months which he has not served (following his previous political sentence of 6.5 years).

Doctor Josef Danisz who, in his capacity as a lawyer, has defended Sabata with courage and determination, has been disbarred. In connection with the defense he was providing, he is now accused of having insulted a representative of the authorities, which could cost him 1 year in prison. The well-known journalist Jiri Lederer has already been in prison for 3 years for smuggling literary works by Czechoslovak authors out of the country. Ladislav Lis, who was for many years a member of the Communist Youth and the party, has had trumped-up accusations made against him because of his participation in Charter 77 and the Committee for Unjustly Prosecuted People--accusations which include that of perjury (as regards illegal actions by criminal investigation department officials). He faces 3 years in prison and has already spent 2 months in detention.

On several occasions you have upheld the idea that socialism and freedom are indivisible. For that reason we ask you to take a stance against the continuation and extension of illegal repression against Czechoslovak citizens who think freely. We would in particular appreciate it if your congress voiced public solidarity with these four citizens who have been illegally prosecuted, three of whom are your comrades, and to whom we have drawn your attention in this message.

We send you our best wishes and hope that your congress will be fruitful.

U.S. TRYING TO CONSOLIDATE ITS POSITION IN TURKEY

AU221015 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 17 May 79 p 5 AU

(Karel Cech commentary: "Terror Over the Bosphorus")

[Excerpt] It is not only the domestic opponents of Turkey's Social-Democratic Premier Ecevit who are trying to exploit Turkey's dismal domestic political and economic situation, but also the United States, in whose eyes Turkey's strategic value has increased still more following the American debacle in Iran. After the fall of the shahanshah, the Americans would like to move their spy stations--which are used to monitor the Soviet Union--to the Turkish Black Sea coast. For this reason Washington--with dollar injections and especially with military aid--has been trying to consolidate its position in Turkey and it has also been trying to persuade its NATO allies to do the same.

PAPER CLAIMS ENERGY CRISIS IN U.S. NOT REAL

AU221414 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 May 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Rusko article: "The U.S. Crude Oil Policy; The 'Collapse', Profits and Public opinion"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Official Washington is intentionally connecting the present fuel shortage with the events in Iran and with their consequences for crude oil trade with the United States. BUT IN REALITY THE EVENTS IN IRAN COULD NOT SUBSTANTIALLY INFLUENCE THE SUPPLIES OF CRUDE OIL TO THE UNITED STATES, SINCE IRANIAN IMPORTS REPRESENTED ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL VOLUME OF IMPORTED CRUDE OIL. It must be stressed that even this source has not completely dried up. But the highest U.S. places are striving to divert the public's attention from the real problems with another maneuver. They are accusing certain Arab states of pursuing a "dangerous crude oil policy," claiming that the "vital interests, and even the very existence" of the United States is being threatened. And in order to prove their resolute stand they declare--like energy Secretary J. Schlesinger--that special units must be set up for the protection of American interests in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area. As the data from American sources show, the present situation is the work of large oil companies and their allies in the military-industrial complex and among the highest places in Washington.

Since the all-powerful crude oil lobby is capable of successfully defending its position and of consolidating it even in the uppermost legislative bodies, the U.S. crude oil policy will scarcely change in any way. However, in order to give the American citizens the impression that at least something is being done in their interests, certain prominent U.S. representatives are proclaiming that it is a "sacred duty" to protect American access to rich crude oil sources in the area of the Near and Middle East BY ALL MEANS. They are demanding a 10,000-man army, specially trained for fighting under desert conditions. They agree to the creation of a new fleet, operating in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The second part of the pincer with which the United States wants to close off the Arab crude oil sources in a situation that it itself will decide on, is to consist of the American units deployed in Israel. Within the framework of the Camp David talks, J. Carter and M. Begin agreed on the deployment of these troops.

The problems with crude oil undoubtedly exist; there is no abundance of oil either in the world, or in the United States. Despite this the shortage of crude oil in the United States is most certainly not yet such as to force the drivers to exact a few litres of gas with loaded Colts, as has already happened in certain instances in California. It is obvious that the present show, organized by the crude oil businessmen in California, is primarily aimed at creating panic in the American public. Panic is the most fertile soil for demagogic attacks on the crude oil-exporting states. The "energy collapse" is meant to prove to the American public the imperative need for preparations for a possible U.S. armed intervention anywhere in the world, under the pretext that it is meant to insure the imports of a raw material that is not only strategically important, but also VITAL. This plan is far more dangerous than the "California tragedy" staged by the monopolies. This is also confirmed by the recently approved U.S. military budget. Instead of providing means for expanding crude oil extraction from American deposits, and thus also for eliminating the danger so often mentioned by Washington, this year again several million more dollars are to go to the military budget. Thus in reality the Washington policy is not aimed at eliminating the problems, but at building up a force to safeguard the interests of the American imperialism..

OBJECTIVITY LACKS IN U.S. PRESS REPORTS ABOUT USSR

AU221430 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 May 79 p 6 AU

[Sergej Filipov article: "What the American Mass Communications Media Are Keeping Silent About; Little Interest in Objective Information"]

[Summary] In relaying the USSR-U.S. boxing match, the U.S. television dwelt predominantly on the merits of American sportsmen and showed the entire victorious matches of U.S. boxers, while almost totally ignoring the Soviet ones.

"Deplorably, sports are not the only field of American journalistic activities where the rules for the selection and presentation of facts force us to doubt the widely propagated objectivity of the U.S. masters of the pen. They are true masters, and I say this without sarcasm. The American school of journalism and its graduates are real experts. But whenever there is talk about the Soviet Union or the countries of the socialist community, both truth and objectivity retreat and are replaced by prejudice."

Contrary to the commitment undertaken by the signatories of the Final Act to acquaint their citizens with the Final Act, U.S. citizens were scarcely acquainted with the contents of the first two CSCE baskets. The Washington, New York and Atlanta bookshops do not sell copies of the Helsinki document and it is not to be found in the Oklahoma University library, either.

In the National Press Club in Washington I heard from dozens of correspondents specializing in international relations that, in processing the Helsinki materials, they relied mainly on press agency reports and official briefings: "At the same time they frankly stated that the aim of their articles in fact was to direct attention to matters connected with the third 'basket,' rather than to acquaint the reader with the most detailed possible contents of the entire document."

The cartoon depicting the Russian bear--symbol of the USSR merchant fleet--depriving thousands of western sailors of their jobs is familiar to the TIME reader. "For several years both this periodical and many other organs of the American mass media have been pursuing a merciless campaign to prove that the Soviet merchant fleet is using 'dishonest' practice in competing for maritime trading routes.

"At the same time not one American publication has deemed it necessary to publish, or at least to comment on, any Soviet statement on this matter (this requires the mention of specific data); and this also applies to such authoritative statements as the one by Timofey Guzhenko, USSR minister of maritime fleet, which was published by PRAVDA," It showed that the USSR marine's efforts are aimed "primarily at securing the growing needs of a great maritime power, and not at depriving its Western rivals of their livelihood. The U.S. readers were unable to acquaint themselves with this data, although the representative of the USSR's maritime fleet had explained them in detail in Washington."

The rank-and-file American scarcely knows about the existence of befriended USSR and U.S. cities, such as Baku and Houston. As the editors of the Houston press declared, "it is uninteresting" to write about this friendship, since its existence will scarcely contribute toward the "city's practical business."

"At the same time one not only completely ignores the symbolism which is so significant for improving mutual understanding between the people of the two countries, the reader does not even have access to the most significant practical results of cultural and scientific-technical exchanges, which this friendship has already had time to achieve." The Houston example is followed by the press in Jacksonville, Florida, which is uninterested in material on the life of its friendly city Murmansk in the USSR.

In the United Nations the USSR representatives have submitted several peace-promoting proposals. "In these instances, too, the American press mostly showed uncalled-for reticence, as a rule calling these Soviet initiatives 'propaganda campaigns' without first penetrating their substance.

"No one can be surprised by the fact that, in view of such 'objectivity' and selected 'nourishment' supplied by the American press to its readers, only 18 percent of young Americans know anything about the substance of the term 'detente' and only slightly more than 50 percent of them know that in the war with Hitlerite Nazism the Soviet Union was a U.S. ally."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN BLAS ROCA'S VISIT

Bratislava Arrival

LD221450 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, headed by Blas Roca, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Bratislava today for a one day visit.

The Cuban guests are accompanied by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, and Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia Pedro Luis Torres.

At Bratislava Airport the Cuban delegation was greeted by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives.

The delegation left the airport for Slavin, where it paid a tribute to the memory of the liberators of Bratislava with bouquets of red flowers.

Lenart Meeting

LD221452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received at Bratislava Castle today the Cuban delegation led by Blas Roca, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba. The Cuban guests were also greeted by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

He pointed out the development of good traditional relations between Czechoslovakia and Cuba and wished the Cuban people new successes in the fulfillment of tasks of development of their country.

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Blas Roca expressed thanks for the warm reception and expressed the conviction that the current visit, too, will contribute to the strengthening of friendship and alliance between Cuba and Czechoslovakia.

The meeting was attended by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; and Pedro Luis Torres, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, and other representatives.

Slovak Officials Reception

LD222100 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava--The visiting delegation of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power, headed by its chairman and Cuban Vice-President Blas Roca, was received here today by leading representatives of the Slovak Communist Party and the Slovak National Council.

Present at the reception were First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Lenart, Chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra and other officials.

The Cuban guests were welcomed by Viliam Salgovic who stressed Cuba's consistent struggle for peace and progress in the world. He acquainted the delegation with the political, economic and cultural development in Slovakia, and pointed to the development of good traditional relations between the two countries.

Thanking for the cordial reception, Blas Roca expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute towards the strengthening of friendship and alliance between Cuba and Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES ECUADOR CP LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

LD182014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent Pedro Antonio Saad, general secretary of the Ecuador Communist Party Central Committee, a telegram of greetings on the occasion of his 70th birthday. He stresses that Czechoslovak communists know Pedro Antonio Saad as an exemplary communist and inflexible revolutionary who has devoted his entire life to the struggle for the rights and interests of the working class, against exploitation, for social and national liberation, social progress and world peace.

Comrade Gustav Husak wishes Comrade Pedro Antonio Saad further years of struggle at the head of the fraternal Communist Party of Ecuador, good health, and many successes in selfless work for the well-being and happy future of the working people of Ecuador.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES 'MAOIST CRIMES' IN VIETNAM

LD211032 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--What Beijing called a "border operation limited in scope and time" was in fact an open aggression against a sovereign state, one of the most barbarous ever witnessed by Vietnam's history, RUDE PRAVO said today.

The daily recalled facts from the recently published report of the commission for investigation of Maoist crimes in Vietnam, testifying to massacres of civilians, mainly women and children.

All the more angering is the attitude which the Maoist leadership has been stubbornly maintaining to the events of the past months. Not only does it reject all responsibility for the committed crimes but at the talks in Hanoi the Chinese side raised a number of outrageous demands calculated to draw the talks into a blind alley. The destructive attitude of the Maoists culminated with a unilateral interruption of the talks on Friday and with the Chinese delegation's return home, RUDE PRAVO said.

Through violence and aggressive gestures, the Maoists are trying to display supremacy over their neighbours. In reality, however, those who were wrong, who were aware of their moral and in this case also military defeat, always resorted to such acts, RUDE PRAVO said in conclusion.

CPCZ DAILY CRITICIZES SHORTCOMINGS IN MANAGEMENT

AU221314 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Essential Prerequisite"]

[Excerpt] The preparation of and the care for the new economic units [celky] has not been of a standard everywhere that would make possible an immediate improvement in the rate of [agricultural] production. As the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session noted, it is clear that in some of the large economic units production has been stagnating, and, what is more, the costs have also been rising disproportionately, a matter that cannot be justified by the exceptional climatic conditions of the past few years alone. The real cause, the main cause, of this unsatisfactory development lies in the inadequate standard of management in the stagnating agricultural enterprises. In the new conditions we now have we cannot apply the outdated methods of management and of work organization that used to be suitable when cooperatives were cultivating smaller acreages. Such methods used to be appropriate, but the conditions then were different from the ones we have now. This must not be overlooked, and even less can it be regarded as a reason to persist in methods that have been overcome.

Another factor that has an unfavorable influence on economic development is that in many places, as a result of the establishment of large economic units, management is no longer in a position to influence the course of work in the fields and on farms and directs agricultural production purely from behind a desk. Of course, we cannot demand that the management continues to directly organize the individual working processes, but one cannot manage without having specific knowledge of the situation of the fields. If those in charge lack contact with people in production then they lack the most important thing. The lack of knowledge of problems on work sites obviously means they will be eliminated only slowly. Moreover, the lack of knowledge of specific problems also creates the impression that the ranking personnel are not interested in a speedy resolution of shortcomings demanded by the people on work sites, and this has a fateful influence on their work.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS U.S. VISIT

LD221750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1028 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[ADN correspondent's report]

[Text] Washington--A GDR economic delegation led by member of the Council of Ministers and State Secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade Dr Gerhard Beil, which was in the United States from 17 May for the third joint meeting of the GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR trade and economic councils, ended its visit today.

During the stay in Washington State Secretary Dr Beil had talks yesterday with Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland, Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal, and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps. On the same day Dr Beil met the under secretary for economic affairs in the Department of State, Richard Cooper, the assistant secretary for trade and industry, Frank A. Weil, and other representatives from politics and business, including Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff. At all the talks there was discussion of the future development of bilateral relations and steps to promote trade relations.

Both sides agreed in the main that all opportunities must be used to continue the positive development of trade between the two states. Foreign trade turnover between the GDR and the USA had, it was said, increased significantly in recent years. This progress was a result principally of the active promotion of the exchange of goods by the U.S.-GDR and GDR-U.S. trade and economic councils. However, all the opportunities had not yet been exhausted and all the obstacles not yet removed for the development of economic-technical relations. During the talks measures were discussed and steps agreed upon further to develop economic-technical cooperation, to expand trade and to conduct the necessary negotiations.

The GDR ambassador to the United States, Dr Horst Grunert, who attended all the talks, gave a dinner in his residence yesterday at the close of the visit by the GDR delegation. His invitation was accepted by representatives of U.S. politics and business, including Congressmen Thomas S. Foley, Bill Frenzel and Frederick Richmand, as well as the chairman of the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council and president of the concern Amtel Inc. Jerome Ottmar.

Beil on Visit

LD222358 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] The GDR economic delegation led by Dr Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary for foreign trade, which has been in the United States since 17 May for the third joint session of the GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR trade and economic councils, ended its visit today. Shortly before his departure State Secretary Beil gave the following interview to our correspondent Horst Kaeubler: [begin recording]

[Question] Your visit to the United States (?with its full) program is ending. Have trade and economic contacts with the United States made progress? How do you assess the results?

[Answer] During the many talks we had with representatives of industry and official representatives of the U.S. Government, we have found that many products of GDR industry have an excellent [reputation] on the U.S. market. This is true of machine tools, products of Carl Zeiss Jena, printing machinery, as well of the glass and ceramics industry. During the talks which took place here during the past 4 days we discussed how GDR exports to the United States can be increased so that we in turn can step up our imports from this country. We are also interested in importing engineering products, means of rationalisation--we are interested in products of the electrical engineering and electronics industry. Summing up, I can say that great possibilities exist for the development of economic and scientific-technical relations for the coming months and even the next few years. There is great interest in developing trade in both directions and tangible measures were agreed and commercial contracts signed.

[Question] During our visit to Washington you had many talks with representatives of the U.S. Government. With what impressions of these meetings are you leaving?

[Answer] I had talks with Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal, Secretary of Commerce Kreps, with the secretary of agriculture, with representatives of the State Department and other departments. In all the talks I found that the interest in developing overall relations with the GDR has grown. Clearly, many ideas were discussed on how in the coming year contributions can be made in this direction by real measures such as the opening of offices by U.S. firms in the GDR capital, or by the opening of offices of combines and foreign trade enterprises of the GDR in the United States. We are leaving with fairly tangible ideas--ideas which we shall translate into practice in our work in the GDR during the coming months, ideas which we have also applied in our negotiations and discussions with official U.S. representatives in (?recent) months. [end recording]

POLITBURO DISCUSSES RESULTS OF HONECKER MEETING WITH GIEREK

LD221900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At its meeting today the SED Central Committee Politburo noted the report by General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, on the friendly meeting with the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek, and approved its results.

The Politburo paid tribute to the high state of the two countries' mutual fraternal relations. It was noted that for the first time in the history of the German and the Polish peoples that socialism had established an unshakeable basis for the close and cordial alliance. All that was cleared away which the former ruling circles, especially German fascism, had erected as barriers against the peaceful cooperation of the peoples.

Nearly 40 years after the criminal attack by Hitler Germany against Poland, the citizens of People's Poland can only be filled with satisfaction that under the aegis of the GDR the first socialist state of workers and peasants has come into existence on German soil, and that it is developing successfully. The lessons of history have been learned in this state, and the heritage of those Polish sons and daughters who fought by the side of the Soviet Army for the liberation from fascism is being fulfilled.

Firm friendship with the Polish People's Republic is one of the principles of the GDR's foreign policy; it marks the relations between the two peoples and constantly brings the people closer to each other. At the same time this fraternal alliance proves itself an important element of the stability and peace in Europe and in the world. Both countries will make the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic and the 30th anniversary of the GDR the high point of their relations.

The Politburo ascribes to the results of the meeting great importance for the all-round expansion of the fraternal relations in accordance with the new treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Cooperation today encompasses practically all spheres of social life, especially in the economic and scientific-technological sphere, in specialisation, as well as with regard to trade. It constantly grows in importance on the road of socialist economic integration with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. The GDR and the Polish PR contribute through their cooperation toward strengthening the whole socialist community of states.

The Politburo underlines the unanimity of both sides in those fundamental issues of international politics on which the continuation of detente and real steps towards disarmament depend. The GDR and the Polish PR will also in the future work actively within the framework of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist states for the lasting safeguarding of peace.

The friendly meeting between Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek, the Politburo stresses, is a new important step in deepening the fraternal alliance between the SED and the PZPR, between the GDR and the Polish PR as well as between their peoples. This is in the most innate interests of both peoples, in the interests of socialism and peace.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON VISIT OF ICELAND FOREIGN MINISTER

AU221014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 79 p 2 AU

["GDR and Iceland are in Favor of Detente"]

[Text] The Icelandic Foreign Minister Benedikt Grondal, who had paid an official visit to the GDR at the invitation of the GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, concluded his stay on Friday.

Benedikt Grondal was received by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, for talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, and Benedikt Grondal, foreign minister of the Republic of Iceland, had an exchange of views on bilateral and international questions.

At the center of all the talks and encounters were questions on the preservation of peace, the safeguarding of international security, the halting of the arms race and disarmament. Both sides welcomed the forthcoming signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, and expressed the expectation that this agreement, which is essential to detente and security, will soon enter into force.

Much attention was given to the discussion of possibilities for a further development of mutually advantageous relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The interlocutors emphasized the importance of a close cooperation of all forces interested in peace, security and cooperation in solving vital international questions.

Oskar Fischer explained the measures deliberated at the most recent session of the committee of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, measures designed to fulfill the tasks arising from the declaration of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

Proceeding from this basis Oskar Fischer explained the active policy of the GDR and its allies for the preservation and strengthening of peace by deepening detente and by extending it to the military sector.

Both sides also jointly declared their resolve to implement in future the accords contained in the Helsinki Final Act and to develop and promote cooperation between all European states in the interests of strengthening European security.

In this connection both sides stressed that the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the states participating in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe should make a worthy contribution in this direction and promote the attainment of progress in the sphere of military detente.

Oskar Fischer expressed his concern over the existing sources of conflict and underscored that the GDR advocates a peaceful and just settlement of these problems, a settlement respecting these peoples' right to self-determination. The GDR will actively cooperate in this also in the future.

In the course of the talks Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, and Benedikt Grondal, foreign minister of the Republic of Iceland, noted with satisfaction that the relations between both states are developing well. They both considered their common or close views on important international questions to be a solid basis for the further shaping of bilateral relations as well as for cooperation on the international level.

The interlocutors agreed that the consultations on international questions should be continued, that the economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation should be extended and that the contractual relations between the two states should be enlarged.

In the course of the Icelandic guest's visit to the GDR, Oskar Fischer and Benedikt Grondal adopted an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two states.

The Icelandic foreign minister invited the GDR foreign minister to reciprocate the visit. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES AFRICA VISIT

End Zambia Visit

ID221250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 22 May 79 ID

[Text] Lusaka (ADN correspondent)--The GDR military delegation on Tuesday ended its official visit to Zambia. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and those accompanying him were cordially seen off at Lusaka Airport by A. Grey Zulu, chairman of the Committee for Defense and Security and the minister of defense of the Republic of Zambia [as received], other ministers and members of the government.

On Tuesday morning the discussions between the delegations led by the two defense ministers were concluded. The talks centered on political education in the armies of the two states.

Arming of Frontline States

ID221252 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 GMT 22 May 79 ID

[Text] Lusaka--GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann ended his visit to the Zambian capital, Lusaka, with the promise to arm the frontline states in southern Africa and the guerrillas in Rhodesia and Namibia "to the teeth." He gave the assurance that the GDR's military assistance would be continued even after the respective enemies had been vanquished, since Rhodesia and Namibia must then be in a position to defend themselves.

Hoffman has traveled on to Mozambique.

Arrival in Mozambique

ID221356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 22 May 79 ID

[Text] Maputo (ADN correspondent)--A GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, arrived in Mozambique at noon today on an official visit.

On arrival at Maputo's Mavalane Airport Minister Hoffman and the members of the delegation were cordially welcomed by Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and acting defense minister; Sebastiao Marques Mabote, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee, deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM).

ADN REPORTS ON NIER TALKS WITH UK OFFICIALS

ID230850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2243 GMT 22 May 79 ID

[Text] London--[ADN correspondent]--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, who is at present in London at the invitation of the British Foreign Office, on Tuesday had a talk with Sir Ian Gilmour, member of the British Cabinet. The talks, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, dealt with questions of mutual interest. The consultations with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Peter Blaker and Under Secretary of State Julian L. Bullard dwelt on questions of the development of the relations between the GDR and Great Britain as well as current international problems.

TISCH-LED TU DELEGATION DEPARTS ALGIERS

ID221044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0831 GMT 22 May 79 ID

[Text] Algiers (ADN correspondent)--The FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, ended its visit on Tuesday to Algeria. On its departure from the Algerian capital the delegation was seen off by Abdallah Demene Debbih, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party and Secretary General of the General Union of Algerian Workers [UGTA], and other representatives of the UGTA executive.

Joint Statement

ID221046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2126 GMT 21 May 79 ID

[Text] Algiers--The official talks between the FDGB delegation and the delegation of the General Union of Algerian Workers [UGTA] ended on Monday with the signing of a joint statement and a working agreement for 1980-1981, by the heads of the two delegations, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Abdallah Demene Debbih, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front [FLN] and secretary general of UGTA.

In the joint statement the two sides underline "the need to unite the international actions of the trade unions and to strengthen solidarity among all progressive and democratic forces and thus make an important contribution to peace." They also see in the proposal made by the WFTU for a world trade union conference an opportunity to support effectively the struggle of all peace-loving forces.

"In view of the dangerous development in the Middle East," the statement continues, "the FDGB and UGTA are of the opinion that a just and lasting peace cannot be established in this region without the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people." Both sides "again give assurance of their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO." Both sides call for the consolidation and deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the states of the socialist community and the progressive Arab forces.

The document also states: "Deeply disturbed by the situation in southern Africa, which is dominated by the manifold and disgraceful assistance being rendered by world imperialism and the NATO countries to the hated apartheid regime imposed by the white minority, the two delegations proclaim their solidarity with the struggle of the working people and peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia and guarantee the frontline states their support."

DPA: GDR WRITERS PROTEST TO HONECKER OVER CULTURAL POLICY

LD222045 Hamburg DPA in German 1850 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--Eight GDR writers, in a joint letter to SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, have expressed their concern with the development of cultural policy in the GDR. It was learned in East Be. in this evening that the authors base their concern in part on the criminal proceedings against the East Berlin writer Stefan Heym. The signatories of the letter take issue against what they consider to be increasing defamation of dissident GDR authors.

The letter is dated 16 May and signed by the writers Jurek Becker, Klaus Poche, Klaus Schlesinger, Erich Loest, Kurt Bartsch, Adolf Endler, Kieter Schubert and Martin Stade. Most of them are known in the West through their writing. It is the first time since the singer Wolf Biermann was expelled in November 1976 that a number of GDR writers have criticized the SED's cultural policy in a joint letter to the GDR leadership.

It is learned that it is the purpose of the letter by the eight writers to bring about a discussion with the GDR leadership on the situation of dissident writers. It is further learned that so far no reply has been received from Honecker.

It became known in East Berlin this evening that in recent days other GDR writers have with individually compiled and posted letters addressed themselves to the GDR leadership. In these letters the writers criticize recent SED cultural policies.

So far the GDR mass media have not mentioned these letters. However NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today carried a message of devotion by the GDR writer Dieter Noll to SED leader Erich Honecker, in which he described the writers Stefan Heym, Joachim Seyppel and Rolf Schneider, who have come under attack from the GDR authorities, as "dead ducks" who "most certainly did not" represent the writers of the GDR. In his letter to Honecker, Noll welcomed the recent limitations imposed on the work of Western journalists in East Berlin.

Proceedings are currently taking place against Heym for alleged violations of the GDR's customs and foreign currency regulations. The writer Joachim Seyppel, who lives in East Berlin, yesterday publicly protested the fact that Stefan Heym's previous U.S. citizenship was indirectly being held against him by official GDR circles.

The writer Heinrich Boell described Noll's letter as a "public denunciation." In an interview with Berlin American Sector Radio, Boell said today that the arguments with and about Stefan Heym had with this letter reached "a level of nauseness" which could hardly be surpassed. The publication of the letter in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND was no accident, but it supported or heralded a new policy.

Boell calls on the Union of Writers in the GDR to urge that a trial against Heym "take place openly before world public opinion," so that it becomes clear whether it is "really the case of some foreign currency nonsense or the freedom to publish."

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR 'MILITARY ESPIONAGE'

LD221704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR security organs have arrested the agent of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service over many years, Hans-Dieter E. [name as received] a citizen of the FRG. He misused the GDR entry regulations, systematically carried out military espionage against the National People's Army and the Soviet Army, and smuggled Secret Service equipment into the GDR from the FRG by means of the most elaborate hiding places.

An investigation has started and an arrest warrant issued.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF FRG BASIC LAW

AU221025 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 19-20 May on page 6 carries a 4,000-word article by Dr Guenter Kretzschger entitled "On 23 May 1949", summing up the developments which preceded and led to the adoption of the FRG Basic Law on 23 May 1949.

In a final review the author concludes his article as follows:

"We have reviewed three decades. What has become of the foundation of those days? Has its political nature changed? It seems that it has in a certain respect: the revanchist daydreams have failed to come true. Bonn was compelled to adjust its policy to the realities of the power relationship, but the innate characteristics remain in effect.

"When regarding the arms race as a great danger today we must note: the FRG belongs to the pushing and supporting forces of rearmament. It is the strongest military power in NATO after the United States. It is understandable that, considering this development, a great Frenchman stated: I love Germany so much that I am glad two Germanies exist.

"Revanchism also persists in the FRG contrary to the Basic Treaty. Thus the absurd legal position which denies the GDR its citizens and wants to subject them to the citizenship law applicable in the FRG is a tenaciously defended revanchist position.

"The continuous provocations against the GDR and the renewed attacks of psychological warfare which have become even more intense are making it obvious that the FRG has the cold war for its father.

"The acquittals of the SS mass murderers by the FRG Judiciary and the brazen machinations of the neonazis show that--contrary to the Potsdam Agreement--they have sidestepped an earnest attempt to overcome a horrible past.

"The fateful foundations on which the FRG was erected are still in effect. The congenital defects with which that state came into existence remain its typical characteristics--despite all the efforts by progressive forces to turn it into a democratic federal republic."

TITO THANKS HONECKER FOR LCY ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU211750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 May 79 p 2 AU

[Josip Broz Tito message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, Berlin.

We thank you very much for your cordial congratulations and the friendly words you conveyed to us on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the communist party, or rather the League of Yugoslav Communists.

On this occasion, too, I would like to stress my conviction that the all-round friendly cooperation between the LCY and the SED as well as between the SFRY and the GDR will continue to develop.

[Signed] Josip Broz Tito

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS

Peruvian Envoy

LD221722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Peruvian Ambassador Ricardo Walter Stubbs Vega, who handed him his letters of credence. The ambassador conveyed friendly greetings from the president of the Republic of Peru, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the ensuing discussion it was noted that the relations between the GDR and Peru were shaping to the benefit of both peoples. Both sides emphasized the readiness of both states to contribute toward the positive development of the bilateral relations.

Bulgarian Ambassador

LD221724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the Bulgarian ambassador, Vulcho Naydenov, who handed him his letters of credence.

Ambassador Naydenov conveyed fraternal greetings and best wishes from the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the ensuing friendly meeting Erich Honecker and the Bulgarian ambassador paid tribute to the constantly deepening fraternal cooperation between the SED and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the GDR and Bulgaria. They emphasized that both states would in future do everything to deepen the close relations between both parties and countries, which are based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, and to make them even more fruitful.

Zambian Envoy

LD221730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Zambian ambassador Xavier Quicksett Shimabale, who handed him his letters of credence.

Ambassador Shimabale conveyed friendly greetings from Zambian president and UNIP president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda. Erich Honecker on his part requested the ambassador to convey to President Kaunda his most cordial greetings.

Both sides paid tribute to the importance of the recent visit by a GDR party and state delegation to Zambia as the starting point for the further strengthening of friendship and a considerable expansion of the manifold cooperation between both states.

SED MEMBERS ATTEND CSSR AMBASSADOR RECEPTION

AU111945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin Dispatch: "CSSR Ambassador Gave Reception on State Holiday"]

[Text] On the occasion of the CSSR state holiday, Frantisek Hamouz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Wednesday [9 May]. His invitation was accepted by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Joachim Herrmann, Erich Mueckenberger, Egon Krenz and Inge Lange; Prof. Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Deputy State Council Chairmen Dr Manfred Gerlach and Prof. Dr Heinrich Homann; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and by Otto Arnot and Oskar Fischer, members of the Council of Ministers. The guests also comprised of other personalities of GDR social life as well as chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

BRIEFS

GDR-CUBAN BROADCASTING COOPERATION--Berlin--A working protocol on cooperation between the broadcasting networks of the GDR and Cuba was signed in Berlin Monday. The program exchanges envisaged for 1979 and 1980 are to provide information about socialist construction in both countries. Cooperation in the field of radio drama was agreed for the same period. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 7 May 79 LD]

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES DELEGATION--A study group of the Commission for Renewal and Congregational Life of the World Council of Churches was received by Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs, in Berlin on 10 May. The delegation was headed by Parson David Gill from Australia, director of the "Renewal and Congregational Life" subunit of the World Council of Churches. During the meeting the usefulness of, and the need for, ecumenical contacts was stressed for promoting the understanding of the role of the church in the socialist society as well as for fostering understanding among peoples. The meeting was attended by Christa Lewek, member of the High Consistory of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. During their 3-week stay in the GDR the members of the study group had the opportunity of acquainting themselves with life in the country's religious communities. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 79 p 2 AU]

ACZEL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS WITH DEMICHEV

LD221628 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel has arrived in Moscow. The deputy premier is to spend a few days in the Soviet capital at the invitation of Petr Demichev, USSR minister of culture, to brief his negotiating partner about our cultural policy, and will also talk about developing cultural-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

MAROTHY DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY AT KISZ CONFERENCE

AU212158 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 May 79 p 5 AU

[Report on address by Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, at the 19 May opening session of a KISZ national conference at the Congress Hall of the Budapest Parliament]

[Excerpt] Concerning KISZ' international activity, Laszlo Marothy noted: The ninth [KISZ] congress has set us the task of contributing to insuring international prerequisites for the work of socialist construction through efforts to preserve peace and through supporting the progressive forces. We were guided by accomplishing the task we assumed through an enrichment of our relations and our activity at international forums. We can be satisfied to know that the KISZ is a prestigious and respected detachment of the progressive international youth movement and that, by representing our party's consistent policy, it has earned recognition and, by the role it has assumed in the accomplishment of the tasks facing our society, it has elicited increasing interest.

The importance of our international activity is enhanced in that we entertain fraternal relations with the youth organizations of the countries of the socialist community, and particularly with the Leninist Komsomol, and act in close unity with them, coordinating our positions on major issues in the international arena, he continued. We have made our cooperation systematic with the social democratic organizations that have consistently rejected a sharpening of conflicts and that have adopted a sensible position even at the critical moments of recent years. We are conducting exchanges of views with increasing frequency with the youth organizations of middle class liberal parties, Christian Democrats and youth movements organized on religious bases, seeking and finding more and more often peaceful coexistence and common tasks serving disarmament with them.

As for relations among the communist youth organizations, we proceed from the fact that the 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties adopted a joint international program, in the implementation of which the youth organizations must also assume a share. That is why we have been promoting joint acts. We have placed the relations we are maintaining with communist youth organizations primarily in the service of this.

The fact that in the spring of 1978 the 10th WFDY General Assembly charged the KISZ with fulfilling the secretary general's tasks is indicative of a recognition of our party's policy and KISZ activities as a whole that transcends the communist movement. The sole realistic criterion of our activity is that the unity of the political forces gathered in the WFDY should strengthen, the appeal and political influence of the WFDY should increase and the implementation of resolutions should progress at an appropriate pace.

On behalf of the Central Committee, I ask the national conference to discuss the report submitted in writing and verbally and to contribute, by adopting a position, to insuring our league's fulfillment of the requirements of the present and the even higher requirements of the near future, Laszlo Marothy concluded his report.

BRIEFS

CUBAN VOLUNTEER WORK--Cuban officials working in Hungary have participated in volunteer work dedicated to the Vietnamese children during the International Year of the Child. Cuban Ambassador Jose Antonio Tabares y del Real headed the officials who worked at the (Cubanyer) preserves factory, where Cuban students on scholarships and doing postgraduate work had done productive work the previous week with the same objective.

Latin Americans residing in Budapest, the Hungarian capital, also participated in volunteer work organized by the Chilean antifascist committee whose results were also dedicated to the Vietnamese children who are victims of the Chinese aggression. This activity was conducted at the (Duna Ester) cooperative with the participation of European and Asian students as well as embassy employees of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Hungary. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1811 GMT 22 May 79 FL]

MTI-ANSA TALKS--Budapest, May 22 (MTI)--MTI's Rome correspondent reports: Leaders of the Hungarian news agency MTI and the Italian news agency ANSA had official talks in Rome on Tuesday about developing the relations between the two news agencies. MTI's Deputy General Manager Erno Lakatos, as well as Sergio Lepri, ANSA responsible director, and Paolo de Palma, general manager of the Italian news agency, noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two news agencies were developing positively and chance was offered for exploiting further opportunities on the basis of reciprocity. It was agreed that continued support would be provided for the activities of ANSA's Budapest bureau and of MTI's bureau in Rome. Information was given about the technical development programmes of the two agencies. At the discussion held in a constructive spirit about specific issues of cooperation agreement was reached that the results of the talks would be verified at the next meeting due to be held in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 22 May 79 LD]

JOINT ECONOMIC COUNCIL WITH U.S. CONTINUES DISCUSSIONS

LD222216 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May PAP--The 5th plenary session of the Polish-American Economic Council continued its debates in Krakow today. The participants, among them representatives of America's biggest industrial concerns and banks, conducted discussions today in specialized groups and then summed up the results of the session.

Both Polish and American representatives state that further growth of Polish-American trade would be possible if various instruments of stimulation were applied. It should be (?accepted) that the shape of Polish-American trade in the future will be defined by the volume of the Polish exports to the United States. The (?many-year) disparity between U.S. export to Poland and Polish export to America has to be eliminated, the Polish representative (?elaborated), in order to continue Poland's active import policy on the American market.

The session confirmed that economic cooperation between the two countries is and may continue to be the source of profit for both sides. It may also serve to strengthen the Polish and American nations, thus contributing remarkably to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR'S KIRILLIN VISIT

Signing of Protocol

LD190210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Valdimir Kirillin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has paid a visit to Poland. The delegation took part in a Polish-Soviet symposium devoted to increasing efficiency of work by scientific establishments and better utilization of research results in practice.

A protocol signed by Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, and Vladimir Kirillin, contains a high assessment of results of the symposium. It has been agreed that by the end of September Polish and Soviet specialists will have worked out concrete proposals concerning further cooperation between the two countries in the field of making use of research results.

Joint Press Conference

AU220920 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Joint Undertakings for the Benefit of Science and Economy--Press Conference of Polish and USSR Vice Premiers;" passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] AT THE END OF THE POLISH-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM IN WARSAW VICE PREMIERS MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI AND VALDIMIR KIRILLIN MET WITH JOURNALISTS.

Vice Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek, who was in charge of the press conference, stressed that the symposium, which took place in the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, was an essential element of the intensification of Polish-Soviet comprehensive cooperation.

Replying to questions from journalists, M. Jagielski and V. Kirillin said that the Warsaw Symposium had been very productive. The symposium was a meeting place of scientists and representatives of economic practice and a place at which many proposals had been submitted. The implementation of these proposals should accelerate the speed of technological progress. The materials presented at the symposium will be published so that the most extensive groups of specialists in the two countries can study them. It is expected that the cooperation between the two countries in the area of increasing the social effectiveness of science, which is important for socioeconomic development, will be continued through promoting specific joint undertaking benefiting the science and economy of Poland and the USSR.

The sides indicated that the expenditures of the two countries on basic and applied research are similar in size and account for about 70 percent [sentence as published]. The setting up of scientific-production organizations which are composed of scientific research units, design bureaus and plants engaged in experimental or large-scale industrial production, V. Kirillin said, is one way of cutting down the time between a scientific discovery and its practical application in the national economy of the Soviet Union. The activity of such organizations is directed by the scientific units within them.

VLADIMIR KIRILLIN ALSO SAID THAT WORK IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN THE SOVIET UNION ON THE TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF A PROJECT OF UNPRECEDENTED MAGNITUDE--TURNING THE FLOW OF SOME RIVERS IN THE NORTH TOWARD THE VOLGA AND CENTRAL ASIA. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PROJECT WILL CREATE CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPING THE WATER ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURE AND, IN PARTICULAR, FOR EXPANDING THE AREA OF GRAINS AND COTTON.

The Soviet scientist [as published] also discussed the main directions of Soviet activities to solve fuel-energy problems and stressed that the fuel-energy program is one of the central programs for scientific research and for the practical application of scientific findings that are being jointly worked on by socialist countries within CEMA scientific-technical cooperation. The development of power stations fired by coal, the deposits of which in the two countries will last for a long time, is, as in Poland, the primary concern in this connection.

The application of nuclear energy is another direction of energy development in the USSR. The deposits of uranium and thorium will become the main raw source of the world's energy, provided they are "burnt" in the so-called multiplier [Powlajacy] reactors. These reactors, the technological problems of which have been completely solved, use the energy content in fissionable materials with an effectiveness that is scores of times greater than is the case with the present thermal nuclear reactors. In the field of energy Poland and the USSR, he said, are maintaining a very close scientific-technological cooperation, which is developing most fruitfully and which will continue to deepen.

MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI STRESSED THAT ONE OF THE EXAMPLES OF POLISH-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION IS THE COOPERATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "VISTULA" PROGRAM, WHICH IS OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE FOR OUR ECONOMY'S FURTHER DEVELOPMENT. ALMOST ONE--THIRD OF POLAND'S FARMLANDS ARE SITUATED WITHIN THE VISTULA BASIN.

THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING THE VISTULA VALLEY AND OF GIVING POLAND SPECIFIC ASSISTANCE IN DESIGN WORK AND IN THE UNIQUE EQUIPMENT, NOT POSSESSED BY POLAND, FOR SUCH LARGE-SCALE WORKS WAS DISCUSSED BY EDWARD GIEREK AND LEONID BREZHNEV DURING THEIR LAST MEETING, M. JAGIELSKI SAID.

Even the initial designs for developing the Vistula Valley were discussed with Soviet specialists, who are greatly experienced in that kind of work. Discussions are not continuing about specific accords concerning the use of Soviet experience in designing river systems and in building large hydropower stations and concerning the supply of equipment for such gigantic technological projects.

COMMUNIQUE ON AUSTRIAN OF DELEGATION VISIT ISSUED

AU221130 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 79 p 2 AU

[Joint communique issued in Warsaw on the 14-16 May official visit to Poland by the delegation of the Austrian Communist Party led by Chairman Franz Muhri]

[Text] An official delegation of the Austrian Communist Party led by Chairman Franz Muhri visited Poland from 14 to 16 May at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation also included Franz Krager, Politburo member and chairman of the Austrian Communist Party in the city and province of Vienna; and Otto Tremel, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party Organization in Steyr.

On 16 May Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with the chairman of the Austrian Communist Party.

The delegation had talks with Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek; Wacław Piatkowski, head of the Central Committee Foreign Department; and Krzysztof Ostrowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Department.

The delegation of the Austrian Communist Party also met with workers of the PZPR Central Committee institute on basic problems of Marxism-Leninism and with Central Party Aktivs.

The guests visited Wrocław Voivodship, where they met with Ludwik Drozd, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee, and with members of the Voivodship Committee Secretariat. The delegation toured the Jelcz automobile plant and studies the development of cooperation with the Austrian firm Steyr.

During the meetings and talks the delegation of the Austrian Communist Party studied current political and economic problems of our country.

The sides discussed the key issues of the international situation and exchanged views on the current problems of the international communist and workers movement.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and reaffirmed the community of aims and the complete unit of views of the two parties with regard to the questions discussed.

The Austrian Communist Party praised the achievements of socialist construction in Poland and the implementation of the program for the country's socioeconomic development. It also praised the ambitious tasks of constructing a developed socialist society. The delegation of the Austrian Communist Party highly praised the contribution made by the PZPR and the government of the Polish People's Republic to the peace policy of the socialist community and to the strengthening of international detente.

The PZPR praises and regards with respect the consistent struggle of the Austrian communists for the vital interests of the working people; in defense of democratic rights and freedoms; for the creation of a broad front of democratic and progressive forces; and for a consistently peaceful line of Austria's foreign policy.

The two parties are for the further comprehensive development of relations among communist parties in the spirit of strengthening proletarian internationalist solidarity on the basis of the principles adopted by the conference of the European Communist and Workers Parties in Berlin. The PZPR and the Austrian Communist Party will continue to develop mutual cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The PZPR and the Austrian Communist Party state that the trends toward detente are a dominant factor in international life, despite the reactionary forces' attempts to counter these trends.

Expressing satisfaction with the development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Austria, the sides stressed that the further development of economic cooperation and the comprehensive use of the possibilities created by the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence are beneficial for the peoples of the two countries.

The PZPR and the Austrian Communist Party regard the integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, the consolidation of the process of detente and militant activities to check the arms race as their particularly important tasks. The two parties welcomed with satisfaction the decisions and announcement relating to an early signing of a SALT II accord between the USSR and the United States. Progress in the Vienna talks on reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe and agreement on relevant measures in this connection would be of great importance for preserving peace and security on our continent.

Polish and Austrian communists condemn the hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership and its aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The activities of the Chinese leadership endanger world peace and security and harm the peoples of that region, including the Chinese people.

The PZPR and the Austrian Communist Party express their solidarity with the Vietnamese people who are defending their national independence, and their support for the people of Cambodia, who are rebuilding their country, and for the people of Laos, who are fighting for their country's territorial inviolability.

The PZPR and the Austrian Communist Party support the efforts of the people of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan to achieve social progress. They support the national liberation struggles in the south of Africa and express their solidarity with Iran's anti-imperialist forces, which want social progress and the strengthening of national independence.

The PZPR and the Austrian Communist Party express their solidarity with the progressive Arab forces and voice their support for a just comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict, which should include the recognition of and guarantee for the right of the Arab people of Palestine to an independent state.

REPORT ON GIEREK MEETING WITH HONECKER APPROVED

LD222218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The PZPR Central Committees Politburo at a meeting today approved with satisfaction the report on the meeting of First Secretary Edward Gierek with Secretary General of the SED Central and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker on 17-18 May.

It was stressed that the meeting and its results constitute an important step forward in the consolidation of allied and friendly cooperation between Poland and the GDR, whose development has been mapped out by the two parties the PZPR and SED. The Politburo has recommended to the Council of Ministers, and all its organs, active operations toward the consolidation of integrating economic links between the two countries, and closer cooperation in other fields. At the same time a close cooperation between the two parties and states was emphasized, together with the Soviet Union and the entire community of socialist states in striving toward the realization of the Helsinki Final Act, deepening of detente in Europe and in the world, the consolidation of it by military detente in accordance with important initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers.

The Politburo heard a report on preparations for summer vacations for the working people and their families and children and youth.

The Politburo examined the draft of a complex program for prospecting for brown coal at home up to 1985. Brown coal is playing an increasing role in satisfying the growing demand for energy. The projected growth in the extraction of brown coal from about 40 million tonnes this year to about 200 million tonnes by the end of the 1990's demands a considerable increase in recognized resources. The program examined by the Politburo provides for geological research work in regions where deposits may be found. These include lower Silesia-Lubusz, Wielkopolska and Pomorze-Warmia. The located deposits will be documented and handed over for exploitation.

GIEREK RECEIVES HEALTH COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD222210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Today Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, received a delegation of the social committee for the construction of a children's health center hospital. The meeting was prompted by the expected completion of the second stage of the center and the handing over of the hospital building, which will be an event marking the International Year of the Child in Poland and the whole world.

It was stressed that the idea of the center has particular eloquence on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. These problems were taken up by Edward Gierek in his speech. He said that we must constantly remember the colossal losses suffered by Poland during the last war, which were most painful because they concerned our national substance. Edward Gierek stressed that during 35 years of People's Poland the welfare of child and family and the good of man have constituted the supreme value.

Much was done in this respect, and at the approaching 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum further guidelines will be mapped out which will enrich our achievements in solving the problems of the Polish family. On behalf of the party and state leadership, Edward Gierek thanked members of the social committee for their work. What has been done, he said, constitutes our common pride.

DISSIDENTS WANT DIALOG WITH AUTHORITIES

LD221341 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 May 79 p 3 LD

[Pol Mathil commentary on AFP report: "Faced With a Dramatic Situation, Polish Dissidents Call for Unity"--first two paragraphs are AFP report]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (AFP)--The Social Defense Committee (KOR) has solemnly appealed "to all Polish people" to participate in a "solidarity action in support of the nation's and society's supreme interests."

This appeal, which asserts that Poland finds itself in a "dramatic situation", has been included in a actual proclamation, a copy of which was handed to foreign press correspondents in Warsaw. [AFP report ends]

In this document, whose tone is exceptionally grave, the KOR states in part that "in order to support its demands society must overcome pervasive passiveness and organize itself in institutions independent of the authorities (peasant self-defense committees, free trade unions, workers commissions and a student solidarity committee)."

The KOR emphasizes that throughout the history of Poland--in 1956, 1970 and 1976--the Polish workers have paid with their blood for demonstrations of the people's despair and bitterness.

"Whether we can prevent another tragedy depends on the attitude of the authorities and on civic action by all," the KOR adds.

The KOR takes the view that no "personnel changes"--a reference to possible changes in the party and government leadership--can provide a solution to Poland's fundamental problems. Such a solution can only emerge from "dialog" between all components of society without exception.

The KOR appeal paints a very gloomy picture of the country's economic, political and social situation, for which it blames a lack of "intermediary strata" between the authorities and the nation.

Even though the document makes no mention of the coming visit by Pope John-Paul to Poland, one of the KOR's main leaders, Mr Kacek Kuron, has stated that, contrary to some rumors, his movement has not promised the Polish ecclesiastic authorities to curtail its activities during this visit.

These rumors have spread following a recent talk between Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland, and three KOR members.

A Plausible Appeal

Since its creation following the workers' revolt in June 1976, the KOR, which has meanwhile become the main spokesman of democratic opposition in Poland, has shown many times both that it is aware of Polish reality and that its judgment is sound and correct. Therefore, its views should be taken very seriously. Its recent appeal constitutes a document of exceptional importance in this sphere. It is obvious that without explicitly referring to it, it reflects an atmosphere which has gradually been deteriorating in Poland as the day of the pope's visit to his native land approaches.

This year, which was to be devoted to celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the installation of a communist regime in Poland, will also unavoidably mark the triumph of the church and confirm, if need be, the fact that Poland belongs to Christian Western civilization.

This view is far from being accepted by everybody. Certain groups of Communist Party "hardliners" could take advantage of the tension existing during the preparations for the pope's visit to try to stage a kind of palace revolution. It appears that the KOR is afraid that a double settling of accounts could take place. First, it is a question of what the "hardliners" see as an unacceptable surrender of power, that is, "weakness" in the face of opposition activities. There is nothing fortuitous in the fact that in its appeal the KOR refers to "the nation's responsibility toward Poland." In fact, nothing would serve the Polish neo-Stalinists' interests better than disorder and violence. A plastic bomb attack on a statue of Lenin, a fascist commando attack on the apartment of Jacek Kuron, the KOR's main leader, the unofficial announcement that Polish people living in Soviet Lithuania will be unable to come to greet the pope, the refusal to suspend lessons on the day the pope passes through various cities, the throwing of a tear gas bomb during a mass at Nowa Huta, the desecration of a cross at Tychy by a group of "civilians" and the refusal to allow the pope to visit Piekary, a place of pilgrimage for thousands of miners--all this, were told by a representative of the opposition in Warsaw over the telephone, represents a very incomplete list of provocations.

Furthermore, any violence would not only lead to a cancellation of the pope's visit but would also provide the "hardliners" with an excellent pretext for sweeping the present party leadership away. Now, in Poland, personnel changes are not very far-reaching and it is certainly not by pure chance that the KOR appeal refers in this context to the bloody rebellions of 1956, 1970 and 1976.

The KOR appeal seems to have long-term prospects in view; according to our sources in Warsaw, any shock could now lead to something more serious--destabilization among the party leadership. The economic crisis has reached such proportions that any demonstration would simply lead to the country's ruin. The KOR, which has always refused to pursue any "the worse the better" policies, believes that only genuine dialog between the authorities and the nation could prevent this from happening.

But it takes two to engage in dialog....

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA--The talks between Polish and Algerian construction delegations led by Adam Glazur, minister of construction and building materials industry of the Polish People's Republic, and by Abdelmahdjid Aouchiche, minister of construction, housing and town planning of Algeria, ended in Algiers on 17 May. The talks resulted in the signing of a protocol on cooperation between the two ministries. It contains principles in keeping with which Polish contracts will be signed for the construction of housing and industrial projects in Algeria. Both the present large-scale exhibition of Polish construction trades in Algiers, entitled "The Meeting Between Algerian and Polish Builders," and the talks preceding the aforementioned protocol are proof of the Algerian side's great interest in the development of comprehensive construction cooperation with Poland. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 May 79 p 2 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO SPAIN

Carlos Dinner Toast

AU220950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 22/5/1979--Highlighting the special interest with which the Romanian president's visit was expected in Spain, the Spanish sovereign referred to the domains in which the two countries can collaborate more fruitfully. Romania and Spain, two powers of medium size, yet with greatest responsibilities in their respective regions, he said, are called upon, due to their people's vocations and character, to fulfill an important task, that is, their concerted efforts might lead to considerable results, profitable to their own peoples and to the equilibrium of the continental and maritime zone surrounding us.

After outlining the joint features of the two peoples, King Juan Carlos approached current topics, stressing that the changing world of today needs peace and security first of all. Both of them are basic demands for the peoples' life and a permanent and purposeful effort is needed, apt to rule out the inertia that might lead the world again to an armed confrontation with irreparable consequences. Both Spain and Romania make efforts in this sense, in the multilateral fora and in their relations with other countries, distinguishing themselves as supporters of any initiative meant to lead to the consolidation of peace and to collective security. In this context, the Spanish sovereign pointed out that on countless occasions and very recently during the tour of several African countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu set an example of active and untiring devotion to the cause of detente, to the defence of all peoples' inalienable rights to decide their destinies the way which serves best their interests, to make full use of their own resources, freed of the foreign immixtures that oppose the exercise of their full sovereignty.

Then, the speaker stressed that today's world also needs genuine solidarity of interests that might be first attained on a regional plane, yet bound, by its very nature, to extend the world over. He pointed out that the necessity of a new international economic order is already just as unquestionable as that of social and cultural emancipation of all peoples, on equal footing, in full observance of their traditional peculiarities and development requirements. In this domain too, Romania and Spain share the stand of defending the principles established and sanctioned in the international law as to protection of these interests.

As we share a joint inheritance, symbolized by the Latin origin of our languages, we can rally our efforts today in order to dynamize the two states' action both as regards the bilateral relations and the general problems of joint interest, the speaker went on. He referred in this connection to the growing bilateral exchanges of all kinds, like trade, technical cooperation and cultural activities, for a better mutual acquaintance, for a best fructification of the two countries' possibilities.

Showing next that Romania and Spain will have the opportunity to collaborate in an international domain of outstanding importance, namely the reunion due in Madrid, in the autumn of 1980, of the participants in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Spanish sovereign said: The Madrid meeting is an opportunity which must not be missed in the process of detente whose progress is a vital necessity for the very survival of the European countries.

We already collaborate in the previous sessions of the conference and intended to intensify the consultations with Romania for a more proper preparation of the Madrid meeting.

Referring to detente in the Mediterranean, an item on the conference agenda which is also of particular interest to both we countries, Juan Carlos said in the final section of his toast: We want to call the attention to a certain disproportion in the concerns for the continental area and the maritime area of Europe when the armament reduction is approached. The Helsinki Act itself proclaimed detente in either area as intimately interrelated and it therefore seems opportune to remember this circumstance and not to omit the interests of those countries that, while not European, are however, Mediterranean and so near to us.

Visit to City Hall, Prado

AU221639 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Summary] This morning President Nicolae Ceausescu visited Madrid City Hall where he was awarded the key to the city by Madrid's mayor. "The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Stefan Andrei, Nicu Ceausescu and other Romanian officials as well as by 59 councillors--25 belonging to the Democratic Center Union, 25 to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and 9 to the Spanish Communist Party [PCE]. The Madrid civilian governor and Santiago Carrillo, PCE secretary general, were also present." After the ceremony Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Madrid Mayor (Enrico) Tierno Galvan had a cordial talk.

This morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and his party, visited the Prado Museum.

Statement at City Hall

AU222046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2130 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES, 22/5/1979--After thanking for the friendly reception extended to them at the town hall of Madrid municipality, for being handed the key of the city, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in his speech that the visit he is paying to Spain was an important moment in the development of the traditional relations between the two countries. He referred again to the traditional relations between the two peoples, to their affinities of language and culture.

The Romanian head of state said among other things: Rather complex developments are taking place in the world. The peoples are asserting themselves ever more strongly, wishing to develop freely and independently, to put an end to the policies of imperialist and colonialist oppression, to be masters of their destiny. But there still are forces wishing to maintain the old states of affairs. Use and threat of force are still resorted to, tendencies of redividing the world into zones of influence are still manifest. That is why, the Romanian president stressed, we must do everything possible for a new policy grounded on equality, on respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

Human knowledge registers revolutionary progress, Nicolae Ceausescu said. We must do our utmost for the achievement of human genius to serve the cause of peoples' liberation, economic and social progress, equality and national independence. Saying that no culture can be genuinely strong without national independence, the Romanian head of state said: We have never considered that there can be a contradiction between the cause of independence and that of solidarity and equal cooperation among peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about the constructive activity of the Romanian people pointing among other things to the wide-ranging cultural, educative activity carried on in Romania. He invited a cultural delegation of the Madrid municipality to take part in the second finals of the grand "Song to Romania" national festival and declared for the development of the cultural and scientific collaboration between the two countries. Likewise, the president expressed his hope that broad relations of collaboration would be established between the capital city of Romania and the capital city of Spain and invited the mayor of Madrid to pay a visit to Romania together with a delegation of the Municipal Council.

The Romanian head of state also said: We hope that the 1980 Madrid meeting on European security will give a fresh impulse to the implementation of the documents [as received] take account of the peoples' interests and that on this basis they will be more resolved in strengthening collaboration in Europe in all domains, for military disengagement, for disarmament.

Romania wishes to collaborate actively with Spain, with the other states so that the 1980 European meeting should be successful, Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion.

22 May Talks

AU221946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 22/5/1979--On May 22, at noon talks began between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. The talks were attended for Romania by Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Nicu Ceausescu and the ambassador of Romania in Madrid, Ion Goliat.

Participating for Spain were Marcelino Oreja, minister of foreign affairs and the ambassador of Spain in Bucharest, Jose Gonzalez-Campo Dal-re.

During the talks, both sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Spanish relations as well as the wish to promote closer rapprochement and cooperation between Romania and Spain in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields of activity, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation in international situation, stress being laid on the occasion on the necessity of consolidating the course towards detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, of promoting new international relations grounded on the observance of all countries' national independence and sovereignty, a new policy of full equality, respect and collaboration among nations. The determination of the two countries was expressed to cooperate ever more actively in the international arena, to contribute to the settlement of the complex problems of mankind, in the spirit of peace and justice, in the interest of the peoples.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

Spanish Businessmen Meeting

AU221955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES, 22/5/1979--On Tuesday evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu received successively, at the Aranjuez Palace, Carlos Ferrer Salt, president of the Spanish Employers' Federation, and Pedro Duran Farzl, president of Corporacion Catalana.

Problems were approached regarding the development of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Spain, and in this framework, between Romanian and Spanish enterprises.

Diplomatic Corps Reception

AU221957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES, 22/5/1979--On Tuesday evening, the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Madrid and their wives paid homage to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The ceremony was attended by Stefan Andrei and Nicu Ceausescu.

Spanish Media Coverage

For Spanish reportage on the official 5-day visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to Spain, see the Spain section of the 21 May and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO SPANISH TELEVISION

AU221220 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 79 p 1 AU

[Text of interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania to Spanish television in Bucharest on 10 May]

[Text] As has been reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Pedro Gonzalez Martin, chief editor and special envoy of Spanish television, on 10 May, and granted him an interview.

Question: Mr President, in view of your forthcoming official visit to Spain, we would like you to define the current stage of Romanian-Spanish bilateral relations and the prospects of developing them, taking into consideration the affinities of language, culture and civilization between the Romanian and Spanish peoples.

Answer: I am very glad that I will have the opportunity to pay an official visit to Spain during the third part of this month at the invitation of the king.

Indeed, traditional relations of friendship and cooperation exist between Romania and Spain based on our common Latin origin, our affinity of language, and especially of culture and civilization, which have played an important role in the general development of human society. In past years and under the new conditions our countries have been developing all-round relations--economic, scientific-technical and cultural--and have cooperated actively at an international level with a view to resolving the complex problems facing the world today. I would like to mention with satisfaction the upward trend of these relations and the fact that they are based on fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

I believe that the visit will give us an opportunity to identify new ways and means of expanding economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation. Thus I believe that in the coming years we will record a forceful impetus in our mutually advantageous cooperation.

Question: As is known, next year the meeting of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe will take place in Madrid. What importance does Romania attach to this conference, in the current international context, and what will be your country's contribution to the preparation, progress and success of this meeting?

Answer: Romania ranks among those countries that have taken firm action to insure the success of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
[paragraph continues]

We are concerned with the implementation of the documents adopted at this conference, considering that they must be implemented as an indivisible whole, with a view to establishing relations in Europe on new principles and to giving an impetus to cooperation among the states on this continent, irrespective of size or social system, on the principles of equality and respect for independence and noninterference in internal affairs. We proceed from the fact that it is in the interest of each European country that the use and the threat of the use of force should be completely ruled out on this continent and that such cooperation be achieved as to permit each nation's progress and each people's well-being and happiness.

In this spirit, we attach great importance to the 1980 meeting, which will take place in Madrid. What we want is that--by drawing the necessary conclusions from the Belgrade meeting, which, as is known, ended with unsatisfactory results--a new impetus be given at the Madrid meeting to implementing the documents signed in Helsinki and that new prospects be opened up for implementing security and equal cooperation among all European states. We are especially concerned with reaching an understanding on proceeding to military disengagement and disarmament on our continent as part and parcel of the measures aimed at general disarmament. We attach great importance to questions of a military nature, considering that Europe has the great concentration of the most powerful military forces and arms, that the European states have the greatest military expenditure--therefore measures aimed at military disengagement and disarmament are of particular importance both for security and peace in Europe and for the security and peace of all of mankind.

Question: Mr President, what do you expect of this visit, which is the first of a head of state from an Eastern country since Spain embarked on its path of democratic development? Your Excellency, would you like to extend a message to the Spanish people through our television.

Answer: As I have mentioned, I am looking forward with keen interest and great pleasure to my visit to Spain. I hope it will make an important event in the traditional relations between our countries. Before my visit, I would like to convey to the friendly Spanish people wishes for the fulfillment of all their aspirations for peace, prosperity, happiness and independence.

ROMANIAN-PRC ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS SESSION, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU221240 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the first Romanian-PRC government commission for economic and technical cooperation ended in Beijing. The positive results recorded in the activity carried out by the ministries, enterprises, foreign trade and scientific-technical bodies of the two countries were stressed in meetings held both in plenums and by working groups, and measures were worked out to continue to implement the agreements and understandings concluded between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Guofeng.

The session protocol, which was signed by Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman for the Romanian side in the commission, and Comrade Chen Muhua, candidate member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and chairman for the Chinese side in the commission, includes the specific goals regarding production sharing, cooperation in the machine-building industry, in mining, chemical industry, in forestry economy and in other fields of common interest. The protocol also envisages measures to expand and diversify trade exchange and scientific-technical cooperation. The session proceedings took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding.

SCINTEIA CARRIES CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT 17 MAY RCP CC MEETING

AU211430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 79 pp 1-3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a working meeting of the RCP Central Committee on 17 May in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear comrades:

The purpose of this working meeting with first secretaries, with secretaries of county party committees responsible for economic and agricultural matters, with economic cadres and with other Central Committee activists has been to examine the present stage of the implementation of the socioeconomic development plan in 1979 and the way in which party bodies and organizations have acted to fulfill the targets envisaged for this year in each county and unit.

The discussions, as well as the reports presented by the first secretaries, and the speeches made by other comrades who addressed the meeting, pointed out the achievements attained in the first 4 months of this year. At the same time they revealed a number of working methods employed by party bodies and organizations as well as by working people's collectives, which have led to important results in fulfilling the plan provisions.

In the first 4 months of this year, a certain overfulfillment was recorded for the overall industrial production plan. Twenty-four counties have fulfilled the net production plan, some of them attaining important surpluses. For example, 14 counties have overfulfilled their plan by 3 percent. The same applies to overall industrial production; 25 counties have fulfilled the plan, of which 7 counties recorded surpluses of over 3 percent. Good results have also been attained in raising labor productivity, since 22 counties have fulfilled the plan and a significant number of them doing so by up to 3 percent, this being calculated both for the net and overall production. It is worth mentioning that 22 counties have fulfilled the plan for reducing material expenditure, and some of them have attained significant surpluses: 11 counties have attained reductions of over 5 lei for each 1,000 lei of production. Likewise, 29 counties were within the norms of consumption established in the production plan and some of them have even made important savings. An important number of counties have fulfilled and even overfulfilled exports tasks. At the same time, a number of counties have fulfilled their investment plan or are very close to fulfilling it.

One could therefore say that, on the basis of existing data and of results attained for the first 4 months, wherever the county committees and party organizations have carried out appropriate organizational activity to unite the efforts of the working people's collectives and to insure the proper functioning of the working people's councils, good and even very good results have been attained. All this shows that it is fully possible to fulfill plan tasks for this year, including the supplementary commitments made by a number of working people's collectives and by party county committees.

Unfortunately, there is also a large number of counties and economic units which have not fulfilled their plan in certain indexes. The noncommissioning of certain capacities, certain supply shortcomings as well as other factors which are the responsibility of central bodies and ministries have also contributed to the nonfulfillment of the plans. However, if we compare the counties which have fulfilled and overfulfilled their plans with those that have failed to carry out the envisaged tasks, we can draw the conclusion that the main cause of this failure is the improper activity and serious shortcomings of certain party county organizations and certain party organizations in socioeconomic units. They have not acted adequately to find solutions for a number of problems raised by the complex process of socioeconomic development.

Even the noncommissioning of certain capacities is connected with shortcomings in the production activity and with the fact that equipment-producing enterprises have not fulfilled their delivery program on time and that the units of the Ministry of Industrial Construction have not fulfilled their tasks. A number of examples were given during the meeting. We are familiar with such shortcomings which have caused delays in commissioning certain production capacities.

I believe it necessary for county, municipal and town party organizations as well as for party organizations in economic units to draw the required conclusions from shortcomings manifested in the first 4 months of this year and to take resolute measures to insure the normal development of all their economic activity.

We must rapidly eliminate shortcomings and lags in attaining the investment plans, since any nonfulfillment of the investment plans has repercussions not only for this year's activity but also for the next year and even the next 5-year plan. The elimination of shortcomings in investments must seriously concern all party bodies and organizations and all working people's collectives; they must rapidly recover existing lags and must fulfill this year's plan under the best of conditions.

For shortcomings in production and investments, a particular responsibility devolves on ministries and other central bodies, which should solve in time the problems connected with the necessary documentation, supplies and all requirements for a normal production process. Of course, the ministries have also made their contribution to the achievements of the counties and to the overall successes attained, but their activity has also shown shortcomings which have had serious implications for the production process. Thus, there is bureaucratism and lack of responsibility in ministries as well as the habit of making promises and giving assurances that problems will be solved and the practice of drawing up all kinds of plans for measures without taking practical and concrete action and without seeing to it that these plans are implemented. All this means that certain plans become mere slips of paper ignored by everybody. There are also serious shortcomings in the control activity of ministries and other central bodies and in providing appropriate assistance to economic units in fulfilling their plans. Shortcomings are also manifest in the distribution of forces and cadres, particularly in the new units and in the counties intended to record big development in the current 5-year plan. I draw attention to the trend apparent in various enterprises of guiding the activity of specialized cadres not to the shop floor but to drafting all kinds of studies and proposals whose ultimate aim is to justify the nonfulfillment of the plan. Another practice is to continuously propose reorganizations so as to show that the failures in various sectors must be resolved not through concrete production activity but through new overall measures. I do not want to give concrete examples; you are familiar with them. Such actions have often led to the disorganization of activities and have delayed the cadres in fulfilling their plans, thus damaging economic activity.

It is high time that everybody understands that the activity of ministries, centrals and party organizations should give priority to guiding and assisting socioeconomic units in fulfilling their plans. The plans are not fulfilled in the bureau but in the units; problems are not solved through plans of fictive measures but in factories, working sites, mines, fields and in practical activity. Many comrades have rightly criticized the fact that they do not receive answers to problems raised and that certain problems are not being adequately resolved.

There are serious shortcomings in the technical-material supply sector, particularly caused by the failure to produce on time the item-specified production and the varieties established by plan. It is obvious that if the plan in the mining and oil fields is not fulfilled, then we have less coal and ores and less oil for petrochemistry and energy.
[paragraph continues]

If the plan for cement is not attained, the building sites have difficulty in obtaining their supplies. If all parts and spare parts are not manufactured on time, many units cannot insure their normal production activity. The shortcomings existing in the field of technical-material supply are therefore directly caused by the nonfulfillment on time of the plans for certain branches of activity.

At the same time, excesses in material consumption are being recorded in certain places, which generates deficiencies in the balance of supply. These excesses are usually recorded in fuel and energy consumption, something which determines economic difficulties. It is well known that the plans were established on the basis of consumption norms and that supplies were also envisaged on the basis of domestic and imported raw materials. Because of shortcomings in fulfilling domestic plans, we have to import more. We must therefore examine our activity and establish measures to unwaveringly implement plan provisions, since only thus can we insure appropriate supplies.

Dear comrades:

I do not wish to dwell on further shortcomings and deficiencies. Everyone should draw the necessary conclusions from the activity to date and establish measures to commendably fulfill plan provisions in all fields. All counties and units should fulfill the established plan both for item-specified production and for each product variety.

Particular attention should be paid to raw material production. I am referring to coal, oil and ores for which we have the necessary resources. The means we have made available to the respective units and ministries are adequate for attaining the planned production. They must, however, be adequately used in accordance with established indexes. Measures should also be taken to insure that the materials produced by the chemical industry are also attained in accordance with the established plan, so as to guarantee appropriate supplies. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry should take all measures to manufacture the envisaged varieties of metal for which we have the necessary capacities. This also applies to cement and other materials which still create difficulties in the normal development of the production process and investments.

The fact that an important number of counties, some of them with a big share in the entire economic process, have commendably fulfilled the plan and have even attained substantial surpluses demonstrates that we have all the necessary prerequisites for fulfilling this year's provisions on time and under good conditions. I hope that all party county committees, ministries and working people's councils will take the necessary measures to insure the smooth fulfillment of plans and to recover the lags recorded in the first 4 months of this year.

We must pay particular attention to attaining net production. Little was said about this problem during the meeting, although, as you well know, it is now the basic plan index. We have attained good results in 24 counties and, in some of them, even very good results in attaining this important index of our economic development. All county committees, ministries, centrals, working people's councils and party organizations should establish concrete measures for each unit to insure the commendable fulfillment of the net production for this year.

As I have already said, it is also necessary to take resolute measures to fulfill the investment program and to commission all production capacities on time. All counties can recover the existing lags and commission new capacities, provided that the customer [beneficiary] ministries, the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the party county committees take resolute and firm action in this respect.

We cannot accept the requests made here to insure the necessary manpower for the investment program of certain counties from other counties. I believe that each county can fulfill this task if it pays appropriate attention to plan fulfillment and does not look for justifications for its nonfulfillment.

Investments must be the daily concern of our central bodies and each county committee. They must keep a close watch over the manufacture of equipment and machinery in each county's enterprises, not only for their own needs but also for the needs of other countries. Likewise, measures should be taken to intensify assembly work and to commission equipment and machines, bearing in mind that there are stockpiles of machines and equipment worth several billion lei.

In investments, I also draw attention to the need to take all measures to fulfill the housing plan. The majority of counties have had good results in this field. However, there are also certain counties with very serious lags in this respect and all measures should be taken to fully attain the plan for housing construction. The problem of building dwellings should be the daily concern of party county committees and people's councils. Let us mobilize all working peoples to insure that all planned dwellings for this year will be finished. We cannot accept any justifications for failure in this field. We must do everything to attain the established program for dwellings. Even as of this year we will make improvements in housing planning by insuring that at least 50 percent of the dwellings in each county are built from the state's funds--state property--so as to be rented to the working people, particularly the working people employed in production. These dwellings will be allocated to enterprises. The remainder--a maximum of 50 percent--designed for sale, will be built without advance orders. As a matter of fact they should also be sold through enterprises. The entire volume of dwellings should be distributed, in keeping with requirements, through enterprises and institutions. If there is no demand for dwellings earmarked for sale, they should still be built and rented to the working people of the respective enterprises. It must be clearly understood that the dwellings are being built in keeping with requirements for insuring the necessary manpower. Therefore, the entire volume of dwellings is distributed through enterprises and institutions. Along these lines, the entire distribution plan for counties should be reviewed by the end of this month. For the next year, we will reduce by much under 50 percent the number of dwellings built for sale and will increase those to be rented to the working people. We have decided that, from a certain income upwards, citizens must buy their dwellings within several years; we will probably have to modify the law provisions by eliminating the obligation of the working people with high remuneration to buy their dwellings. We will leave it up to those wishing to become owners of their dwellings to do so, without compulsion. Until then, the planning and distribution of dwellings for this and next year should proceed as I have just said. The Ministry of Finance should take measures to make the appropriate plan modifications and insure the continuous financing of housing construction.

I believe I do not have to repeat once more what I said this spring about the priority that should be given to productive investments in industry, agriculture, transportation, economic units and housing construction. We must concentrate the available manpower and material means on attaining these investments, and afterwards will we attain those investments designed to meet cultural and sports requirements. I want it to be clearly understood that we must give priority to the requirements of economic development and to insuring the people's housing conditions. These are not benevolent recommendations, but obligations. The principle of democratic centralism requires that these obligations be carried out without any discussions and objections. Nobody may consider that it is better to build a sports center or a club and neglect housing. The first secretaries as well as the party-state activists in the central apparatus should take all measures to insure the commendable fulfillment of the investment program in the way I have just shown.

Dear comrades:

It is necessary to pay greater attention to the question of labor productivity, by acting for better organizing production and work and for expanding mechanization and automation. The fact that 22 counties have fulfilled the plan in this field, some of them even overfulfilling it by up to 3 percent, demonstrates that the way in which each party organization or committee acts to insure the proper organization of work is vital for this field, too. We must resolutely proceed to organizing the production process in such a way as to insure that an ever greater number of working people can work at several machines. Each unit should take resolute measures to attain this particularly important target for raising labor productivity and substantially raising the working people's incomes.

More resolute action should also be taken to insure the transition of auxiliary and nonproductive personnel to production. Actually, we should reach the point where each man in the factory works at least half a day in production. Thus, the auxiliary personnel will also acquire a skill and a higher income. In the case of contract work, matters are quite clear; but even where contract work does not apply, auxiliary personnel can be included in the earnings attained by the other personnel on the basis of production indexes.

We cannot complain that we lack manpower, when almost 20 percent of the country's working people are auxiliary and nonproductive personnel. Not even in construction can we say that we lack the necessary manpower, when 15-20 percent of those working on building sites are all kinds of clerks and observation personnel. It is necessary to take resolute measures to insure that everybody enters the production process.

I believe that the comrades who made the bureau technicians and engineers work 50 percent of their time in production or in research and design have done very well. This is also in the interest of the respective technicians and engineers, since it helps them maintain their skills. If some earn less in the bureau activity, they can obtain higher incomes by directly working in research, design and in preparing the manufacturing process. We must do away with the bureaucratic system which takes tens of thousands of experts from the production process and turns them into producers of mere paper. All specialists, regardless of the jobs they hold, should work at least half of their working time directly in design, research and production, that is, in their own profession of engineers or technicians. This is a very important factor for raising labor productivity and properly organizing production.

We should pay greater attention to the professional training of the working people and to the activity of recycling and raising their level of professional and technical knowledge, both through weekly courses at their working place and, if necessary, through short-time full courses. The questions connected with professional training, with raising the working people's professional knowledge and with recycling all workers, foremen, technicians and engineers must be our constant concern. We must see to it that the law on the organization of these weekly courses is being implemented as well as those provisions for organizing, in special cases and with the necessary approval, short courses for training skilled workers and engineers in fields that are new to them. Only thus will we be able to meet the ever greater requirements of technological development and the increased qualitative demands of our economy and at the international level.

It is necessary to pay greater attention to the quality of production and to raising its technological level. This primarily presupposes that the producers of the machines, equipment and all products are responsible for fulfilling the qualitative and technical requirements.

We must increase the responsibility of workers, foremen and engineers directly employed in production as well as the control of the production management apparatus, which is dutybound to constantly watch over the way in which products are manufactured. It is also necessary to strengthen the exactingness and responsibility of the quality control, both the enterprises' own control and the state control. The state control has a great responsibility in a number of fields. Unfortunately, one cannot say that the efficiency of this control is being felt as much as it should be. I do not wish to be more specific about this problem, since you are familiar with this state of affairs. We must take resolute action to fulfill the program on insuring test-facilities and the means of control for the quality and technological level of products. [sentence as published] We did this for a certain time, but then this matter was dropped from sight and became of secondary importance. The government and the deputy chairmen in each sector are dutybound to insure the fulfillment or completion of the established programs in those areas where things have improved in the meantime, in order to exert adequate quality control. There is no need for any kind of special approval for this; it is an obligation! The party leadership must be informed about the manner in which measures established in this respect are being implemented!

It is necessary that all equipment, machines and engines--and I am primarily referring to these--should be delivered to domestic or foreign customers only after they have been put through preliminary tests. No machine or tool should leave the plant before it is adequately tested! This applies, in keeping with the nature of the product, to all branches: Light industry, wood industry, chemistry and all the others. I have referred to equipment, because the problems here have very big repercussions. We must establish that all assembly enterprises, not only those belonging to the Ministry of Industrial Construction, are obliged to test all parts, engines and apparatuses before they are assembled. They should not be installed unless we are sure that they are adequate. This is not an additional task. On the contrary, it is easier to work like this, rather than have to begin assembly work over again and take the installations apart in order to correct defects. All assembly enterprises and all enterprises using machines and engines must insure in advance that there can be a supplementary test made to these machines and engines. They must not be satisfied with the tests made by the enterprise that manufactured them. Quality control should insure these additional tests. In the field of construction, including assembly-constructions, it is also necessary to improve quality control by insuring that activity is controlled stage by stage. Only thus can we discover deficiencies in time, not when the equipment is already working. The control of activities stage by stage and for each portion [pe portiuni] is compulsory. We cannot limit ourselves to the final test, which cannot solve the problem!

In connection with this question, I believe that we should also review the obligations of customers. The managers of the future units as well as many clerks are present on the working sites. They are dutybound to constantly check the way in which work is proceeding, particularly from the qualitative viewpoint, but also with regard to observing commissioning deadlines. It is obvious that, first of all, clear responsibilities should be established for those carrying out the work, but the customers should also exert their control, stage by stage, by intervening to correct eventual deficiencies during the work on the site, not at the very end. They should not take over the finished installation but they should take over each of its parts and subassemblies and actively intervene in the production process. They also applies to foreign trade, where responsibility and obligation should be shown when taking over the production earmarked for export.

I am dwelling on these problems because we have a number of shortcomings in this field, and, as you well know, the problem of quality and technical level, including that of quality control, is essential for the normal development of economic activity.

Along this line it is necessary to increasingly make use of scientific-technological research, both to rapidly commission the new technological processes and to exert control over its implementation. For a research institute or for the designer of a new technology the activity is not over when the work, formula or calculation has been delivered. The respective institute or researcher must follow its implementation as well as the parameters established by research. The institute or researcher is responsible for this; therefore, he must give all necessary technical assistance and must exert the necessary control so that the activity can be carried out in keeping with the established technological processes.

Action must be taken in certain fields to better organize the research and design sectors and to reduce the time needed to introduce both our own research results and technologies into the production process, as well as those from abroad. This is the very field in which we must see that firm measures are taken so that engineers and specialists work at least 50 percent of their working time in productive sectors. Let us mobilize specialists from all fields in the research and design sectors and in the preparation of the production process so as to reduce the time needed for these important stages of work. The problem of strengthening these sectors and their appropriate organization must be a serious concern both at a central level and in the counties. In this respect it is necessary to give greater help to new units, especially to new industrial units where highly technical products are being manufactured for the first time, thus insuring engineers, technicians and skilled workers for them. I want to ask the first secretaries not just to let it be enough to inform one or another body about the problems in a given county. Let us concern ourselves every day with resolving the problems of the necessary labor force and of its recruiting and professional training.

One must understand that our industry's development at an intensive rate and at a high technical level requires more responsible activity by scientific and technological research and by our institutes, the National Council for Science and Technology, which must better fulfill its tasks.

Esteemed comrades, it is necessary for us to pay greater attention to reducing material costs, especially material expenditure and material consumption. The fact that 22 counties have achieved a greater reduction of material expenditure than envisaged in the plan--some have even achieved a reduction of 10-12 lei to the thousand lei, compared with planned tasks--demonstrates that the plan tasks can be fulfilled. This actually shows that we still have very serious reserves in this field. Their use depends on what action is taken in each unit. No measures for counties, or at least for centrals or cities can be worked out in this respect. Each unit, each section must work out tangible measures aimed at reducing material consumption, at observing norms and reducing, below planned levels, the consumption of all materials, including fuel and energy. Unfortunately, not much has been said here about the need to increase the efficiency of economic activity. This, however, is one of the central problems of our economic activity on which depends the increase in the national income and the society's general development. The ministries, the county committees must take determined action in each unit to at least implement the plan provisions in the field of consumer goods and material consumption.

Let us take more determined action in the direction of applying the new economic mechanism, which proceeds from the need to increase economic efficiency, and accentuate self-management and self-administration. Self-management and self-administration presuppose that each unit carries out independent activity and achieves at least the planned profits. Only thus will we be able to insure the achievement of the goal regarding the working people's more intensive profit sharing. To be able to share profits, it is necessary first of all to achieve those profits. The economic mechanism worked out in 1978 requires a great improvement in our activity in all fields.

It is necessary to take all the necessary measures to insure a proper material-technical supply, based on the established consumption norms. For this purpose, the Ministry of Material-Technical Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets must show greater responsibility and efficiency in resolving problems, certainly together with the State Planning Committee and with the other ministries. As I have mentioned before, proper supply depends on the complete fulfillment of the production plan in all sectors. On the basis of the established norms, we have everything available that is needed to insure proper supply and normal economic activity.

Further, it is necessary for the ministries and all party and state bodies to pay attention above all to the question of reducing material consumption and fuel and energy consumption. We must eliminate the existence of two plans and two indexes. What does consumption according to norms mean and what does consumption according to distribution or quota mean? There must only be consumption according to norms! No one should grant higher allocations than envisaged in the consumption norms. This is everyone's obligation, beginning with the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Supply [as published]. The problem that is posed is to achieve reductions compared with the consumption norms. I want order to be introduced in this respect in all counties! We must all speak the same language! We must proceed from consumption norms and assess achievements compared with the consumption norms. Proceeding from the utilization index in the case of metal or other materials, we must take firm action to reduce it!

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to the appropriate operation of transportation, to efficiently making use of all transportation means. The means we have available today--both in the automobile sector and in the rail sector--make it possible for us to insure a rational transportation system. However, these means must be used properly, useless transportation must be eliminated and an appropriate transportation network must be insured for the provinces. Each county committee must resolutely pursue the implementation of the palleting and containerizing program. Let us use, for this purpose, simple and inexpensive solutions: The Executive Political Committee has decided that railroads should take rapid action in this respect and for the time being achieve simple things. I want to ask each county committee to help enterprises work out measures to efficiently solve this problem. No one should wait for approvals from anyone else for this. A disorganized transportation system requires additional labor force for loading and unloading operations and influences the loading rate and the proper use of the means we have available. We cannot be satisfied yet with how things progress in ports. We must see that all measures are applied so that the simple mechanization is introduced which we are able to achieve today. Taking into consideration that the utilization index of our vessels is still unsatisfactory, it is necessary for us to take firm measures to make rational use of the naval means we have available. Generally, our requirements for naval, maritime and river transportation are not satisfactory: Some 70 percent of sea transportation is achieved with hired vessels. Let us make better use of our shipyards to increase the number of Romanian vessels, to supply our own fleet better and to appropriately reduce the free convertible currency allocated for maritime transportation. Firm measures have to be taken by the end of May to supply an additional number of vessels for this year and for 1980.

Finally, I would like to refer to certain foreign trade questions. All necessary measures must be taken to fully fulfill the export program. We must understand well that we will not be able to import more than we export. We must insure the necessary means for the even balance of trade and payments. It is necessary for us to proceed to such a balance for countries or even groups of products. The import of machinery must be achieved on the basis of exports of products from the machine-building industry.

This principle must be the foundation of all our foreign trade activity. It is no longer possible for us to import machines and equipment without any restrictions and without selling anything in the given market from our machine-building industry. We must import machines and equipment only if the balance of payments is insured for them. We will import only if the balance of payments is insured by the given branch.

We must take serious action in each enterprise, in each central to work out appropriate measures in this direction. We must take determined action to produce all products for export in time and at the appropriate qualitative level and to sell them at world market prices. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the foreign trade enterprises must achieve complete order in this respect. At the same time, we must pay greater attention to, and must act with greater determination to achieve production sharing with other countries.

It is necessary to understand that production sharing at an international level is of particular importance for continuously developing our economy. We must therefore expand cooperation in various forms in this area with the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with all world states in the spirit of mutual advantage.

These are the problems to which I wanted to draw attention regarding the fulfillment of the plan in industry and in other economic branches.

Dear comrades, as for agriculture, we must take measures to completely sow all crops and all plots of land which lacked appropriate conditions thus far. We cannot afford to leave one hectare of land unsown. We must verify the complete fulfillment of the plan on sowing. I am referring especially to the vegetable sector where additional measures were worked out this year aimed at the proper supply for the people. Let us thoroughly prepare to achieve summer and fall vegetables from second and third crops. Plan provisions must be considered as minimal. Let us do all we can to achieve a maximum vegetable production of all varieties as we have envisaged! I want to ask the county committees to understand that each of them is responsible in this respect. At the same time, firm actions must be taken to prepare what is necessary for the second crops of corn and fodders. It is necessary to insure the tending of crops in time and under favorable conditions.

We have the potential to achieve crops according to the plan provisions. The rainfalls in all counties in the past few days, especially in the south and the east, have made up for the lack of moisture. There is no justification for failing to achieve the planned crops! Appropriate work should be performed in areas where there is an excess of moisture. We must seriously concern ourselves with harvesting. Barley harvesting should begin in less than a month. Although we have all the means available to complete harvesting within 10 days, this activity is usually prolonged for 25-30 days. I want to ask both the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the county committees and people's councils and agricultural bodies to take all necessary measures to thoroughly prepare and carry out the harvesting activity in the shortest possible time. Any waste of crops should be avoided. It is also necessary for us to take determined measures for fodder harvesting and siloing. Straw and all coarse fodder must be harvested and put into siloes and appropriately prepared in order to insure a good fodder basis. We must also see to achieving the program provisions in viticulture, fruit growing, industrial plants, fish breeding, sericulture and in other fields. I would like to ask the county committees to examine the stage of the achievement of these program provisions and to take measures so that the lags are partly recouped this year and partly in 1980. Let us pay great attention to insuring the necessary seedlings in the field of fruit-tree growing and wine growing in order to intensify plantation work, since the current plantation rate is rather low. Trees should be planted only after they have reached a certain level of development.

It is more economical to let them reach a certain level of development on a smaller plot of land than immobilize thousands of hectares for years and years without producing anything. Any tree should yield fruit at least after 3 years, while vines should yield grapes after 2 years. We cannot approve of former practices when a plantation yielded results only 6-7 years later.

It is also necessary to pay complete attention to implementing the program in the field of animal breeding, both as concerns the livestock and production. Let us take measures to insure an appropriate rate of reproduction, proper care for animals, a reduced death rate and necessary slaughtering and the established slaughtering weight. At the same time, all necessary measures must be taken to insure the production of milk, eggs, wool and other planned animal products.

These problems must be resolved by each county, each agricultural unit and by each producer. Let us make appropriate use of the new forms--the joint industrial-agricultural state and cooperative councils--to resolve all problems of the agricultural production program in all sectors.

I want to draw attention to the fact that we have a number of agricultural units, both in villages and, especially, cooperative units, with unsatisfactory results. Let us take measures so that the production plans are drawn up in such a manner that this situation is eliminated by next year. Measures must be worked out in each industrial-agricultural council in each cooperative or state enterprise so that next year each unit will carry out its activity with maximum results. Beginning with this summer, let us thoroughly prepare to organize agricultural activity within the framework of the joint industrial-agricultural councils. There are only 2 months left before the beginning of the summer agricultural activity and therefore we must complete all preparations so that the entire activity--as we discussed it in March--is carried out on this basis.

I do not want to refer to other problems in agriculture. Investments, productivity and economic efficiency is also valid for agriculture. The questions I raised in the case of industry--certainly considering the nature of the activity of agricultural units--must equally concern the workers in agriculture. In this sector, too, production must be considerably increased and productivity, economic efficiency and activity in the field of investments must be improved, including activity in the field of irrigation and land improvement.

We have everything necessary available to fulfill the plan provisions in all sectors under favorable conditions, thus creating a lasting basis for the last year of the 5-year plan and for proceeding to the new 1981-85 five-year plan which is now being drawn up.

Comrades, I would like to draw attention to certain questions linked with improving the material well-being of all people, with implementing the program of measures established in this respect by the national conference and the party Central Committee.

As is known, this year--probably beginning 1 August--we will proceed to the second stage of the increase in wages and to the application of other measures of gradually increasing the working people's incomes up to 1980. We must take all necessary measures so that, apart from the application of these measures, we will insure the fulfillment of production, labor productivity and economic efficiency, because only thus will we have the guarantee that the increases will be appropriately reflected in the increase in the working people's real incomes.

In keeping with the 5-year plan provisions, through the measures aimed at price increases, including the latest 0.3 percent increase the other day, we are still below the planned level. As a matter of fact, generally speaking price increases have thus come to an end. Through the application of the new measures on increasing the net remuneration by more than 40 percent and as a result of an up to 6 percent price increase we will achieve the index of the real income increase of 32 percent.

Certainly, as I have said, we must do all we can to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions regarding the achievement of production, economic efficiency and labor productivity. As things are progressing at this time, we are sure that we will achieve an increase of 32 percent in real wages, as well as the other measures aimed at increasing pensions and planned social expenditure.

We must also closely pursue the application of the measures aimed at insuring the people's supply in keeping with state plan provisions. For this purpose, we must insure the fulfillment of agricultural production and animal production. I want to very seriously draw the attention of the county committees to the need to fulfill the planned production of all varieties of products so as to insure proper supplies for the people. The county committees know that the greatest part of the vegetable surplus and that of other agricultural products achieved in excess of plan will stay in the given county. At the same time, on the basis of a greater birth rate, reduced death rate and an increased slaughtering weight a surplus of meat can be achieved. After fulfilling the plan for the state stock, part of the surplus will stay in the given county. Regardless of whether other counties fulfill their plan, the counties which have fulfilled their plan provisions under the above-mentioned conditions must benefit from them.

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to developing and improving services to the people in various fields and the organization of public transportation. The means we have generally available for public transportation, if used rationally and completely, would entirely insure transportation, even in Bucharest. Unfortunately, almost one-third of the transportation means in Bucharest is not operating. However, the Bucharest municipal committee and the Bucharest enterprises are dutybound to see that these transportation means are repaired and their operation insured. We have worked out a special program for Bucharest to radically resolve this problem in the shortest possible time. What we have in view is to replace small buses with large, jointed buses, we must introduce streetcars with 2-3 cars in tow and we must introduce jointed trolleybuses. On the whole we will thus reduce the current stock of transportation vehicles. This shows that if the transportation means currently available in Bucharest were better used, we would be able to insure appropriate transportation and there would be no problems in public transportation. However, it is unacceptable that more than one-third of the transportation means is not used for months and months, even for years. The problem of public transportation must be the focus of all county committees and people's councils; they must seriously examine the situation and take appropriate measures aimed at the proper operation of this branch. The proper maintenance and operation of transportation means must also be insured.

Generally, I want to stress at this meeting, too, that greater attention must be paid to questions linked with requirements of the masses of working people and with the consistent application of the measures worked out by the Central Committee and the Grand National Assembly with a view to constantly increase the people's general well-being.

Comrades, as I have mentioned from the very beginning, the fulfillment of the 1979 and 1980 plans under favorable conditions requires that the party bodies and organizations play a greater role and that their activity be improved. It is necessary for all party organizations, all communists to be among the front ranks in applying the country's laws, implementing the party decisions and fulfilling the state plan. I have noted with satisfaction certain positive work methods used by a number of party organizations, and I have also noted with dissatisfaction the shortcomings in the activity of certain party organizations. Determined action must be taken in the direction of improving the work style and methods in the management of all socioeconomic sectors. Unfortunately, there are still county committees, city party organizations and organizations in socioeconomic units performing some general activity without understanding that problems can be solved only through concrete and direct work, together with communists and the masses of working people.

Let us organize the activity of fulfilling our tasks and of supervising the implementation of the decisions better by placing stress on granting practical, concrete help in resolving problems. Let us pursue a proper distribution of cadres and activists in the decisive sectors of activity so that we will be sure that no field of activity will be overlooked by the county party committees and the party organizations. In the final analysis what is decisive is the work performed by the party organizations and the county committees to organize the implementation of the decisions. This question is not yet understood very well, and it is not constantly the focus of the party bodies and organizations and of our state bodies.

We must act with greater determination toward strengthening responsibility at the work place, discipline and order in all sectors. We must place emphasis on developing a critical and self-critical spirit, a thorough analysis of shortcomings and draw appropriate conclusions for the entire activity. Let us take firm action to give general application to what is good and to insure the unity of efforts within the party, the party-state bodies and the entire aktiv and among the working people in implementing the party's and state's laws and decisions and in fulfilling the socioeconomic development plan. Everything we have achieved, the successes we have recorded are the result of united efforts by the working people, irrespective of nationality. To the extent to which we know how to strengthen this unity, unite the efforts by the party and working people even more in the direction of constantly implementing the laws decisions and plans will we have the guarantee for their successful implementation. Our strength lies in constantly strengthening the party's unity and its capability of fulfilling its role as society's decisive political leader. Our party's strength lies in how it is able to unite all working people, irrespective of nationality, all people in constantly implementing our domestic and foreign policy and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, in improving the general well-being of all people.

Let us insure the most proper operation of our party bodies and party organizations. We must carry out activity that is closely linked to the specific tasks in each field; activity closely linked to the broad masses of people. Let us insure the most appropriate operation of all democratic leadership bodies we have, beginning with the working people's councils, the executive bureaus at various levels. It is necessary for trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth, women's councils and other mass and civic organizations which play an important role in our socialist democracy to be more engaged in the entire activity of implementing the party's and state's policy. These organizations must improve their work style and methods, show greater combativeness and must take determined action aimed at fulfilling the tasks and responsibilities incumbent upon each of them in their field.

It is necessary to insure greater participation by the broad people's masses and all people in the management of all sectors of activity and all of society. We must understand well that everything we achieve is designed for the people, that socialism can be built only for the people and together with the people. Therefore, the unity of all people around the party is an essential and law-governed requirement for implementing the program set forth by the 11th party congress.

It is necessary to strengthen revolutionary exactingness in all our activity even more-- both in the economic field and in the political and ideological one. Greater revolutionary militancy must be shown toward the various reactionary signs, toward negative states of affairs which still persist in various sectors, with various members of our society. We must understand that the revolutionary humanism and humaneness that characterize our communist party do not mean that violations of the law, anarchistic and backward signs, lack of patriotism and other negative signs are tolerated. They must be combated with revolutionary determination; We must establish a general attitude of all social strata and especially of the workers class toward all these signs. This is one way for the workers class to assert its role as our socialist society's leading class, to assert our party's leading political force in all sectors of activity.

It is necessary to pay greater attention to the educational-political activity of developing socialist awareness among all ranks of working people, the broad people's masses and among all our people. It is necessary to achieve an appropriate blending of material incentive and education-political activity. Let us constantly act to develop socialist awareness, which makes each person act in a conscious manner at his work place to resolutely implement our fatherland's program of socialist development and of raising Romania into new peaks of progress and civilization.

It is necessary for all mass bodies and organizations and for the state bodies, which must resolutely apply the decisions and guidelines set forth by the 11th congress and the national conference and those of our Central Committee plenary sessions, to participate actively in the education-political activity. We must pay greater attention to the activity carried out by the bodies dealing with questions of education and culture, of instruction, press, radio and television and with the questions of the Union of Artists, and we must unite all these forces in the spirit of the party's decisions regarding the organization of activity within the framework of the Song-to-Romania festival. Let us see that the educational-political activity becomes a huge force for mobilizing all working people, irrespective of nationality, and all of our people in implementing the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy.

Let us pay constant attention to the activity of the society's general leadership on the basis of our party's and state's principles by harmoniously blending democratic centralism with expanding the tasks of local bodies, of socioeconomic units, and with self-management and self-administration. One must understand that the role and initiative of all party and state bodies, of all socioeconomic units presuppose, at the same time, a strengthened uniform leadership, the uniform application and implementation of laws and decisions and the fulfillment of the national plan of socioeconomic development--which is compulsory for all and to the same extent from top to bottom and from bottom to top. Let us concern ourselves with achieving a scientific and democratic leadership that will both insure increased responsibility and initiative at all levels and blend experience with revolutionary upsurge, thus insuring the fulfillment of the tasks of developing Romania at a high rate under most favorable conditions.

We have everything available to successfully implement this year's plan and the 1980 plan, including the overfulfillment of industrial production under the current 5-year plan by some 100 billion lei. Let us act so that we will be able to fulfill these tasks under most favorable conditions by creating a lasting basis for the Romanian socialist society's general development and for achieving the goals set by the 11th congress, thus insuring the basis for the next 5-year plan that must mark a new stage in Romania's progress in all fields.

Dear comrades,

This year we will celebrate the 35th anniversary since the victory of the anti-imperialist and antifascist armed national insurrection--an important moment in our fatherland's history, which we must greet in an appropriate manner in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the Executive Political Committee, thus making this anniversary an occasion for the general mobilization of the working people in fulfilling the plan, in improving the activity in all fields and in increasing the party's leading role.

In the fall of this year we will hold the 12th party congress. In due course we will discuss--certainly at the Central Committee plenum--the date and the organizational measures that must be taken in this respect. We must already take action to prepare for the congress properly, so that we will welcome this event with special achievements in all fields.

At the same time, we must bear in mind that already beginning with this year we must prepare for the election of deputies in the spring of 1980.

Taking all this into consideration, it is all the more necessary for us to thoroughly organize all our activity in order to encompass all fields of activity and to insure the plan fulfillment and the fulfillment of the other tasks.

We have all we need to succeed in this respect. We have a strong and united party, a correct domestic and foreign policy line which has been fully confirmed by life and events. We have strong party organizations in all counties, in all units--and we are convinced that firm action will be taken to improve the activity and fulfill all the tasks incumbent upon us under favorable conditions.

Over and above this, I must mention with satisfaction at this meeting, too, that all working people, irrespective of nationality, all our people are implementing our communist party's policy resolutely and in complete unity and are consciously participating in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism in Romania.

In acting to implement the party program, to achieve our socialist society's continuous progress and to strengthen the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, we also fulfill our international duties and make an active contribution to the triumph of the cause of socialism in the world and to the struggle for peace, detente and cooperation, for the freedom and independence of all peoples and to building a better and more just life on our planet.

Basing ourselves on all this, we can, indeed, be fully convinced that we will rapidly eliminate shortcomings and drawbacks and insure the successful achievement of all goals facing us and carry out our activity under favorable conditions.

With this conviction, I want to wish the county party organizations, all party and state bodies, the communists and the party aktiv and working people and all people ever greater successes in achieving these goals and in raising our fatherland onto new peaks of progress and well-being and in strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause)

SCINTEIA Publishes RCP Message to PCF Congress

The 11 May edition of the Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian carries on page 5 the text of the RCP message to the 23d French Communist Party Congress which was carried by Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1930 GMT on 10 May and published in the 11 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT. The SCINTEIA version of the message contains the following variations:

The third and fourth paragraphs on page H 3 of the 11 May DAILY REPORT are replaced with the following:

At this time, the Romanian people are carrying out intensive activity to implement the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. The workers class, the peasantry, intellectuals and all working people in our country are welcoming the 12th RCP Congress and the 35th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation with new and remarkable results--events of particular importance for our country's sociopolitical life.

The RCP is devoting its efforts and concerns to forcefully increasing the forces of production, to extensively applying the achievements of science and technology, thus insuring the development and modernization of the entire national economy at a high and sustained rate, and a continuous increase in the national income. On this basis, important measures were adopted to improve the material and cultural well-being of all Romanian people. Our party also consistently acts to improve social relations, deepen socialist democracy and constantly expand the framework of the active and direct participation of all working people in leading the socioeconomic and political life. [paragraph continues]

For this purpose we are now developing the system of workers' self-management and self-administration in enterprises which is an important element in increasing each working collective's responsibility in the proper management of socialist property. At the same time, the RCP is carrying out extensive political and educational activity to improve the socialist awareness of the masses of working people, their standard of scientific and cultural training and to insure the all-round assertion of the human personality.

Attaching primary importance to socialist construction, Romania takes firm action in the international arena, in a spirit of great responsibility, to contribute to the solution of the complex problems facing our epoch and to establishing a better and more just world in keeping with the wishes and aspirations for peace, progress and civilization of all peoples.

In their international activity, the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania proceed from the deep revolutionary, social and national transformations and from the changes that have occurred in the world balance of forces which forcefully demonstrate the peoples' firm determination to stop the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and to live freely and independently in a climate of peace and security and to master their national riches and decide on their destiny, without any outside interference.

On page H 4 the following paragraph follows the last paragraph of the AGERPRES version:

Expressing the conviction that your congress proceedings and the decision you will adopt will bring about an ever greater assertion of the French Communist Party's role in your people's life, in the society's revolutionary transformation, we wish you, dear comrades, ever greater successes in your struggle devoted to the ideals of progress and prosperity of the French nation and to the triumph of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESIDENT RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU181954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Malabo, (AGERPRES), 18/5/1979--Bijogo Nogue Ndong Macias Nbuema, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, received Romania's ambassador in Malabo, Porfir Noguea. Problems regarding the bilateral cooperation in the political, diplomatic, economic and cultural field were approached on the occasion.

BRIEFS

ANTIFASCIST WAR VETERANS VISIT FRG--A delegation of the Committee of Former Anti-Fascist Fighters of Romania, led by Nicolae Guina, chairman of the committee, paid a visit of swap of experience to the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of Reichsbund, an organization of war victims and crippled, pensioners and their successors. The delegation visited the towns of Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Cologne and Bonn and was received by Reichsbund Chairman Rudolf Kleine. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 15 May 79 AU]

II. 23 May 79

Y U G O S L A V I A

I 1

LJUBICIC, OTHERS SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO TITO

LD221705 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the League of Communists Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, have sent the following congratulations to the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito:

"Dear Comrade Marshal, on the occasion of your birthday members of our armed forces send you their warmest congratulations and soldier's greetings.

"In observing your birthday and Youth Day this year at the same time as we celebrate important jubilees of our revolutionary workers movement, we always bear in mind your ideas and activities linked with your victories during the war and achievements in socialist construction, workers and social self-management, the all-people's defense and social self-protection system, and your personal contribution to the affirmation of our country and to its reputation in the world.

"Grateful for your great revolutionary deeds, personified in the free socialist self-management community of fraternal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and especially for your inestimable contribution to the construction of our armed forces and on the all-people's defense and social self-protection system, members of our armed forces are expressing their great love for and unswerving loyalty to you. They promise you that they will spare no effort in further consolidating the defense capability of our country and on its socialist development.

"In congratulating you on your birthday and on the Youth Day, dear Comrade Tito, we greet you sincerely and wish you good health, long life and fruitful work for the prosperity and happiness of our socialist self-management community and its armed forces."

TITO CONGRATULATES INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY ON BIRTHDAY

AU220909 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 May 79 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India: "It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of your birthday I send you cordial congratulations and warm wishes for good health, personal happiness and many successes in your work for the good of the friendly people of India and for India's successful activity in implementing the nonaligned policy in the world."

RESERVE OFFICERS' PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES DOLANC

AU220837 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 May 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Adm Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia, has sent congratulations to Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the high recognition, the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor, awarded him by the president of the republic.

BORBA CHIDES SRV'S NGUYEN THI BINH FOR 'SLANDERING' SFRY

AU221200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 79 p 3 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The Metamorphosis of Nguyen Thi Binh"]

[Text] Contradictions and controversies inevitably appear, among other things, also in the nonaligned movement which is based on unity, solidarity and mutual respect to a far greater extent than any other international orientation.

However, it is very harmful and dangerous for the nonaligned countries if various current problems are approached from a position of exclusiveness or, what is even worse, if any outside interests, which essentially are not peace-loving, find their promoters within the framework of the nonaligned movement itself.

In this context we cannot but comment on the attempt at political diversion made by Nguyen Thi Binh, special envoy of the Vietnamese Government, in India in recent days. It is completely understandable that this once prominent fighter for the international assertion of the struggle of the people of South Vietnam, who enjoyed the complete and consistent support of nonaligned countries and who declared themselves in favor of non-alignment even before their liberation, should seek the support of nonaligned countries in connection with some of Vietnam's own difficulties in the dangerous new crisis in Asia. But it is not understandable why support is sought by spreading mistrust and resorting to notorious anti-Yugoslav attacks from the well-known dogmatic ideological and political arsenals. And in this connection we are disregarding the uncanny absence of moderation and tact, that is, the fact that the minister of a country considers it appropriate to slander another country which shares the same foreign policy orientation and to do this while in the territory of a third country, even as the former and the latter countries are founders of the nonaligned movement.

(In an interview with one of the leading Indian newspapers) Nguyen Thi Binh among other things expresses her doubts about the socialist character of our country (as though this were a matter for an outsider to decide) and even more about Yugoslavia's advocacy of independence, sovereignty, peace and against foreign interference, about which Mrs Nguyen should know something from her own personal experience from the time when, as minister for foreign affairs of her provisional government, she used to visit Yugoslavia, where she received wholehearted and valuable support. One of the points emphasized by Mrs Nguyen is her "astonishment" at Yugoslavia's "support for the fascist and genocidal Pol Pot regime."

Instead of speaking about the problems of Southeast Asia which are assuming unwanted and dangerous forms of armed conflict or about the need to settle disputes by peaceful means, Nguyen Thi Binh is resorting to transparent insinuations, falsifications and slanders about Yugoslavia, something which naturally cannot distract attention from Vietnam's military actions in the territory of Kampuchea.

The Yugoslav position does not result from support for one or another regime in Kampuchea (or anywhere else for that matter) but rather from the support for the right of the people of Kampuchea to make their own decisions about their internal affairs. What is involved here, after all, is a view which is in complete accord both with the UN decisions and with the views of nonaligned countries.

Mrs Nguyen was certainly acquainted with the statement made by our Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec in Delhi on the eve of her visit there. Vrhovec called attention to our government's consistent position "opposing both the Chinese military action in Vietnam and the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea."

Nor can she claim that Yugoslavia failed to make its voice heard prior to the war between the two countries because she certainly knows that a little more than a year ago Milos Minic visited both Phnom Penh and Hanoi to try to prevent the armed conflict. Therefore, if someone's voice came too late, then those to be blamed must be sought at one's own threshold. In any event, it is improper to interpret the Yugoslav views in this distorted manner which only strengthens the belief about external pressures on the nonaligned movement. As Vrhovec pointed out in Delhi recently, it is particularly bad when external interests find their promoters within the framework of the movement itself.

Naturally, Nguyen Thi Binh's metamorphosis should not be excluded from this real world of ours which is interwoven with various bloc contradictions. No diversions of this kind can or will distract attention from what is fundamental at this time and in this situation, and this is the need for a further confirmation of all basic principles of nonalignment. After all, nonalignment has confirmed itself as a historical necessity and this is demonstrated, among other things, by Vietnam's own orientation. We all face the important task of overcoming the unsolved problems in the interest of the common cause of building better relations and a better world in general, something which requires, among other things, a strengthening of the policy and influence of the nonaligned movement as an independent and autonomous factor in international relations.

MORE ON ZARKOVIC'S TALKS WITH SINGAPORE LEADERS

LD220928 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 21 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Singapore, May 21 (TANJUG)--The talks Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic had here today with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew focused on preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit. Both sides stressed the need for strengthening unity and action capability of the nonaligned movement on the basis of principles adopted at previous nonaligned summits and confirmed again at last year's conference of nonaligned ministers in Belgrade.

Today Zarkovic also had separate talks with Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Goh Keng Swee and Singapore Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam. In the talks social development in Yugoslavia and Singapore were discussed, as were bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Singapore and the current international situation, particularly the developments in Indochina.

In the talks both sides stated the satisfaction with development so far of cooperation between the two countries. The need to invest efforts towards further expansion of cooperation was emphasized.

Referring to the situation in Southeast Asia, the Singapore deputy premier said that all the ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines) feel a profound concern over the conflicts in Indochina and pointed out that they work for the withdrawal of alien troops from all countries of Indochina and for negotiated solutions to these conflicts.

Zarkovic informed Dr Goh that Yugoslavia, too, works for that way of solving the crisis in Indochina.

While talking with the foreign minister of Singapore, Rajaratnam, Zarkovic informed him on Yugoslavia's views on the present international situation, saying it is very complex and contradictory. He also informed him in great detail about Yugoslavia's stances relating to the importance and preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned countries' conferences.

In the interchange of the two countries' views on the present situation in the non-aligned movement and on preparations for the nonaligned conference, the identity or closeness of the two governments' views came to expression.

On pointing out the importance of the nonaligned movement as an independent and non-bloc factor in international relations, the two countries agreed that of essential importance is that the non-aligned movement sticks firmly and consistently to these positions. In this connection, they also discussed some problems in the non-aligned movement and ways for overcoming them.

MORE ON SENEGALESE PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Javorski Meeting

LD221536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG)--Mihailo Javorski, vice-president of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, today received a delegation of Senegal's Democratic Party led by Abdoulaye Wade, the secretary-general, and acquainted it with the functioning of the Yugoslav delegate assembly system.

Yugoslavia's interest in the development of relations with the developing countries and the part of the Assembly of Yugoslavia in the implementation of Yugoslavia's foreign policy were discussed.

Kurtovic Meeting

LD230844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Todo Kurtovic today received a delegation of the Democratic Party of Senegal, headed by Secretary General Abdoulaye Wade.

During the reception, Todo Kurtovic acquainted the Senegalese delegation with the main characteristics of the current political and economic situation in Yugoslavia and Yugoslavia's views on the situation in the non-aligned movement and the preparations for the non-aligned summit.

The Senegalese delegation also conducted talks with Chairman of the Socialist Alliance Commission for International Cooperation and Relations With Foreign Countries Aleksandar Bakocevic. Discussed during the talks, amongst other things, was future cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the Democratic Party of Senegal.

JOINT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS TO MEET ON 5 JUNE

AU221603 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] At a joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of Yugoslavia's Assembly on 5 June, delegates will hear a report by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in connection with the council's report on implementing the medium-term plan last year, on the first assessments of this year's development and on the possibilities for development next year.

The report on the implementation of the medium-term plan must be submitted by the Federal Executive Council to Yugoslavia's Assembly by the end of the month.

MIKULIC CHAIRS PRESIDIUM SESSION ON TITO LCY POLITICAL SCHOOL

LD221845 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today chaired by Branko Mikulic. The session discussed the work of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School and the proposal on the school's development. The introductory report was submitted by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The point of departure was the conclusions of the 11th congress, which stressed the significance of ideological education and in particular the paragraph in Comrade Tito's summing up speech about the political school having to be the center of the ideological training and Marxist education of cadres and activists in the League of Communists. The Presidium of the Central Committee endorsed these proposals and decided that the school should be open even more towards the membership of the league and self-managing practice. It was stressed that a larger number of cadres and activists in the sphere of work and creativity should be given the opportunity to follow in greater detail and study theoretically the current social problems and international relations, as well as the position of our country in them.

In addition to the 1-year course of the school, its future work will include various short courses and seminars as well as study along with work; the so-called extracurricular study. These forms of work will encompass not only cadres of the League of Communists but also, according to need, those from other sociopolitical organizations, information media and self-managing organs of individual state organs, in the economy and elsewhere. This would, among other things, make it possible for various leading structures to be educated continually, systematically and in an organized manner in the political and theoretical sense.

At the session of the Presidium it was stressed that cooperation between the LCY Political School and political schools and Marxist centers of the republics and provinces, the Center for Social Research of the Presidium and other relevant scientific-research institutions and organizations should be promoted even further. The political school should continue to expand its publishing activity as this is useful and facilitates the League of Communists activity concerned with ideological training.

The LCY Political School operates as a component part of the political life of the League of Communists and will not become part of the regular education system in terms of awarding formal degrees and qualifications. The basic task of the political schools and the education system in the League of Communists in general is to train their students for the analysis of social trends and phenomena and to make them participate creatively in the political and social life, and not to have them acquire formal qualifications. The Presidium also discussed the results of the collection of voluntary donations for the construction work on the premises of the Josip Broz Tito Political School and expressed its appreciation and thanks for the massive response and successfully implemented action.

DRAGOSAVAC: 'REAL MARXIST ORIENTATION' REQUIRED OF MEDIA

LD212304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Kumrovec--A more meaningful and well thought-out contribution by the public information media to the more complete strengthening of the socioeconomic, political and self-management position of the working man and citizen, which is the basic meaning of socialism, depends essentially on a real Marxist orientation on the part of the press, radio and television and greater ideopolitical training for journalistic cadres.

Having stressed this at the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School on Kumrovec, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that our public information organs have to a great extent overcome their previous weaknesses and negative tendencies, but that on editorial boards individual errors and deviant forms of behavior still occur, which demands of communists in journalists' collectives that they call for constant and intensive ideopolitical work with a view to eliminating them.

In his lecture to the LCY political school students on League of Communists activity in the public information media, Dr Dusan Dragosavac mentioned that there would continue to be certain weaknesses in public information activity, but it is essential that they not assume the strength of an ideopolitical line which is opposed to LCY orientations and policy.

SERBIAN YOUTH FEDERATION INTRODUCES 1-YEAR MANDATE

LD221832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The 1-year mandate for presidents is being introduced in the Serbian Federation of Socialist Youth (SSO) from the basic organization right up to the republican conference. Secretaries of presidiums of youth conferences, secretaries of executive organs of social organizations and commanders of youth work actions will also be elected with a 1-year mandate, while the mandate of organs and bodies in the youth organization will continue to hold their elections every 2 years, as established by the state.

This is envisaged by the draft program of tasks for the Serbian SSO in implementing President Tito's initiative on collective work, leadership and the introduction of the presidential 1-year mandate, which was examined at today's session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SSO. After coordination in the Conference of the SSO of Yugoslavia, this program is to be adopted at the next session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SSO, and will undergo public debate among young people in the republic, after which the necessary amendments and addenda to the statutory decisions will be adopted at the republican conference session.

It is envisaged that organizational changes will be carried out in basic and municipal organizations in September, in intermunicipal organizations in October, and that the election of a new presidium and president of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SSO with a 1-year mandate be carried out in November. It is also planned that, with the aim of more efficient collective work, there will be a reduction in the number of members of presidiums at all levels, and that thesecretariats which have hitherto existed will be abolished.

Expounding these changes, Milomir Minic, president of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SSO, stressed that these involve the initial but essential prerequisites for realizing President Tito's initiative which can be carried out immediately, and that more profound changes are envisaged at next year's youth organization elections.

SERBIAN TU OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC TU FEDERATION DELEGATION

LD212156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG)--President of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia Ilijaz Kurtesi today received a delegation of the All-Chinese Trade Union Federation headed by federation Vice-Chairman Huang Minwei.

The Chinese trade union delegation is on a study visit to Yugoslavia.

Kurtesi informed the guests about the place, role and activity of trade unions in the Yugoslav socio-political system. Chinese trade union representatives presented their very favourable impressions of the results in Yugoslavia's economic and social development, and especially workers' standard of living.

SERBIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS RECEIVE CHURCH DELEGATION

LD201522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the close of the meeting of the bishops' assembly of the Serbian Orthodox Church, Patriarch German and members of the assembly today visited the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade.

Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, gave a luncheon for the dignitaries of the Serbian Orthodox Church, which was also attended by Iso Njegovan, vice president of the Assembly of the Serbian Socialist Republic; Veluko Markovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Zivomir Stankovic, chairman of the Commission for Relations with Religious Communities of the Serbian Socialist Republic; and others.

During the toasts exchanged by Ivan Stambolic and Patriarch German the relations between the state organs in the Serbian Socialist Republic and the Serbian Orthodox Church were positively assessed, and readiness was expressed for the further promotion of these relations.

If people are of good will, if they appreciate their work and that of others and the dignity of man and of the people and if they regard peace, freedom and independence above everything else, they can be friends regardless of the extent to which their life philosophy, intimate convictions, habits and other factors differ, Ivan Stambolic said, stressing that in our reciprocal relations we proceed from this conviction.

In response to the toast, Patriarch German stressed that "we are particularly glad to hear you say such wonderful words about the relations between our social community and the Serbian Orthodox Church. This is also our wish and objective because only in such relations can the church find its place in the current society and carry out its mission for the benefit of the church and of our country, Yugoslavia."

MACEDONIAN NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES CIVIL PROTECTION

LD221730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--Significant results in the development of civil protection in Macedonia have been achieved in the last 3 years. This was noted at today's session of the National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, which was chaired by Vidoje Smilevski. This is also evident in the more rapid and even development of civil protection, the understanding of its essence and social significance, as well as in the functional training for the carrying out of tasks in war and peace.

In discussing the implementation of the civil protection policy and goals in Macedonia--planned until 1985--the National Defense Council pointed out that even greater efforts by all social factors were necessary in order that the social role of civil protection as a component part of the defense system be consistently implemented.